CANADIAN THESES ON MICROFICHE

THÈSES CANADIENNES SUR MICROFICHE

National Library of Canada
Collections Development Branch

Canadian Theses on
Microfiche Service

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N4

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
Direction du développement des collections

Service des thèses canadiennes
sur microfiche

NOTICE

The quality of this microfiche is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original thesis submitted for microfilming. Every effort has been made to ensure the highest quality of reproduction possible.

If pages are missing, contact the university which granted the degree.

Some pages may have indistinct print especially if the original pages were typed with a poor typewriter ribbon or if the university sent us an inferior photocopy.

Previously copyrighted materials (journal articles, published tests, etc.) are not filmed.

Reproduction in full or in part of this film is governed by the Canadian Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-30. Please read the authorization forms which accompany this thesis.

AVIS

La qualité de cette microfiche dépend grandement de la qualité de la thèse soumise au microfilmage. Nous avons tout fait pour assurer une qualité supérieure de reproduction.

S'il manque des pages, veuillez communiquer avec l'université qui a conféré le grade.

La qualité d'impression de certaines pages peut laisser à désirer, surtout si les pages originales ont été dactylographiées à l'aide d'un ruban usé ou si l'université nous a fait parvenir une photocopie de qualité inférieure.

Les documents qui font déjà l'objet d'un droit d'auteur (articles de revue, examens publiés, etc.) ne sont pas microfilmés.

La reproduction, même partielle, de ce microfilm est soumise à la Loi canadienne sur le droit d'auteur, SRC 1970, c. C-30. Veuillez prendre connaissance des formules d'autorisation qui accompagnent cette thèse.

THIS DISSERTATION
HAS BEEN MICROFILMED
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED

LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
MICROFILMÉE TELLE QUE
NOUS L'AVONS REÇUE

Canada

NL 339 (r. 85/09)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

A Comparison of the Sexual Fantasies Reported by a Group of Rapists, Sexual Offenders and Nonoffenders

by

(C)

Karen (Keli) Furman

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF EDUCATION

IN

COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Edmonton, Alberta

Fall, 1986

Permission has been granted to the National Library of Canada to microfilm this thesis and to lend or sell copies of the film.

The author (copyright owner) has reserved other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without his/her written permission.

L'autorisation a été accordée à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada de microfilmer cette thèse et de prêter ou de vendre des exemplaires du film.

L'auteur (titulaire du droit d'auteur) se réserve les autres droits de publication; ni la thèse ni de longs extraits de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans son autorisation écrite.

ISBN 0-315-32551-8

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR: Karen (Keli) Furman

TITLE OF THESIS: A comparison of the Sexual Fantasies Reported by a Group of Rapists, Sexual Offenders and Nonoffenders

DEGREE FOR WHICH THESIS WAS PRESENTED: Master of Education in Counselling Psychology

YEAR THIS DEGREE GRANTED: 1986

Permission is hereby granted to the UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY to reproduce single copies of this thesis and to lend or sell such copies for private, scholarly or scientific research purposes only.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without this author's written permission.

K. Furman

(SIGNATURE)

PERMANENT ADDRESS

#2501, 8210 - 111 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

Dated: September 15, 1986

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled A Comparison of the Sexual Fantasies Reported by a Group of Rapists, Sexual Offenders and Nonoffenders submitted by Keli Furman in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education.

Supervisor

Date: 15 September 1986

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was threefold: (1) to investigate the utility of a Sexual Fantasy Checklist; (2) to delineate characteristic sexual fantasies reported between groups of rapists, sexual offenders and nonoffenders, and; (3) to increase our knowledge and understanding of rape, rapists and their sexual fantasies. Utilization of both statistical and clinical analyses were employed to investigate these areas.

From these methods of analysis, empirical evidence was provided for the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist and the presence of significant difference between reported sexual fantasies. The nature of these differences was not conclusively delineated from empirical investigations, however, conjointly presented clinical evidence served to identify where differences in content could be found; as measured by the Checklist and reported in clinical interviews. Three factors were found to underlie the Sexual Fantasy Checklist and discernable differences on one factor of the scale (termed: Sexual Aggression), were revealed. The increment in knowledge regarding rape, rapists and

their fantasies, was achieved through: (1) a literature review of the relevant information; (2) clinical interviews with convicted rapists; and, (3) information collected in a Background Information Questionnaire. From these measures, characteristic trends were described, which require further empirical support before conclusive statements regarding contributory factors, may be made. Despite the lack of empirical data, the presence of normative data describing characteristic trends were revealed. Limitations in sample size and representativeness of the sample, rendered the empirical investigation of this information as tenuous. Nevertheless, informative knowledge regarding background life experiences were demonstrated.

In all, this study revealed support for literary contentions that individuals inclined to sexually attack another human being, demonstrate specific fantasies which are congruent with the crimes they commit. Individuals who do not demonstrate this type of disposition were found to have less violent sexual fantasies. The major implication resulting from this study is the demonstrated necessity for development of therapeutic measurement devices and treatment interventions directed towards: (1) identifying the content

and nature of convicted offenders' sexual fantasies; and, (2) replacing destructive fantasies with nondestructive fantasies, which exhibit mutual gratification in interpersonal relations of all types.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the following people for their help, support, and participation during the preparation of this thesis:

Dr. George Fitzsimmons, for his encouragement, enthusiasm and guidance throughout my graduate training;

Dr. Len Stewin and Jim Robb for their contributions to the thesis examining committee;

Dr. O. Cadsky and Dr. K. Checkley for their participation and assistance in conducting this research.

The Research Approval Committee of Alberta Hospital, which accepted this research project and allowed for the provision of offenders to be sampled;

Special thanks are extended to the offenders who gave their time, honesty and cooperation, without which this project would not have proceeded;

Dr. Dwight Harley and Mr. Brian MacDonald who both contributed invaluable assistance during the analysis stage of this study;

Mrs. Sandi Boos and Angel McVittie for their excellent and speedy work as the typists of this thesis; and, especially my parents, whose love, support, encouragement, faith and financial assistance, helped me realize the achievement of my dreams. To them I dedicate the culmination of my dreams.

Table of Contents

Chapter			Page
I.	Chapter One		1
	A.1.1	Definition in Terms	2
	B.1.2	Research Questions	7
	C.1.3	Frequency Rates of Rape	8
	D.1.4	Overview	12
II.	Chapter Two		13
	A.2.1	Historical Documentation of Sexual Oppression	14
	B.2.2	Operational Definitions of Rape	17
	C.2.3	Motives Underlying Rape	19
	D.2.4	Approaches to the Etiology of Rape	23
		The Biological and Natural Law Theories	23
		- Biological Theories	24
		- Natural Law Theory	25
		The Socio-Cultural Approach	27
		- Cultural Ideological Theories	27
		- Socio-Structural Theories	33
		- Situational Contingencies	35
		The Psychological Approach	40

- The Psychoanalytic Approach 41
- The Psychiatric Approach 42
- The Psychological Approach 47

A Multifactorial Approach 52

E.2.5 Developmental Profile of the Rapist 59

Childhood 59

Adolescence 60

F.2.6 Functions of a Rapist's Fantasy 63

G.2.7 Chapter Summary and Conclusions 83

III. Chapter Three 92

A.3.1 Subjects 92

B.3.2 Method 98

C.3.3 Research Instruments 100

IV. Chapter Four 109

A.4.1 Research Questions 109

B.4.2 Method of Analysis 110

C.4.3 Results 115

V. Chapter Five 132

A.5.1 Background Information 132

B.5.2 Clinical Investigation of the Content and Nature of Reported Sexual Fantasies 144

VI. Chapter Six 150

A.6.1 General Statement of Findings 150

B.6.2 Specific Findings 151

C.6.2.2 Utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist 151

D.6.2.3 Differences in Reported Sexual Fantasies 154

E.6.2.4 Background Life Experiences 162

F.6.3 Summary 164

Footnotes 169

References 172

Appendix A Background Information Questionnaire ... 179

Appendix B Debriefing Survey 187

List of Tables

Tables		Page
I	Title and Description of the Sections of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist	104
II	Table of Means for Figure 1	115
III	Table of Means for Figure 2	117
IV	Estimates of Internal Reliability	118
V	Correlation Matrix of the Subtests and Total Test	119
VI	Table of Means Derived from the Factor Analysis	122
VII	Factor Loading Matrix	122
VIII	Results from the Manova Procedure	125
IX	95% Simultaneous Confidence Intervals Upon the Three Factor Manova	126
X	Multivariate Profile Analysis on Two Groups	129
XI	Area of Residence	133
XII	Consumption of Alcohol	134
XIII	History of Sexual Abuse	135
XIV	History of Physical Abuse	136
XV	Level of Education	139
XVI	Marital Status	140
XVII	Religious Affiliation	141
XVIII	Proclivity to Pornography	142

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1.	Multivariate Profile Analysis on Sexual Offenders, Rapists and Nonoffenders	114
2.	Multivariate Profile Analysis on Sexual Criminals and Nonoffenders	116

I. CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to gain knowledge in understanding the nature and content of "sexual fantasies" reportedly held by a group of convicted male sexual offenders. Investigation of this topic is based upon five major reasons, including: (1) to acquire knowledge surrounding the development of rape and the rapist; (2) knowledge regarding the nature of the sexual offenders' "fantasy life" is scarce; (3) studies of the relationship between sexually-aggressive thoughts and sexually-aggressive actions are rare; (4) to assess the utility of an adjective checklist in delineating characteristic thought patterns between various types of individuals, and; (5) the preliminary inquiry into the importance of fantasies in commission(s) of a sexual assault, may demonstrate the need for fantasy restructuring as a necessary process in treatment strategies utilized for this type of offender. It is believed by this author, that sexual offenders possess discernible fantasies, which function to liberate their developed (and in some cases, inherent) inclinations to

commit a sexual offense. Fantasies which provide permission for rape, displacement of anger, and power through conquest appear to be prototypical themes which actual rapes tend to emulate (Beneke, 1982, Groth, 1979). The fantasies become the offender's reality and often discrimination between what is fantasy and what is reality, becomes obscure in the mind of the offender (Levine & Koenig, 1980; Scott, 1982). Acceptance of the proposition that fantasies influence ones behavior, prompts necessarily the development of therapeutic strategies directed towards restructuring an individuals "deviant" fantasies. Specifically, replacement of deviant "rape" fantasies with more appropriate interpersonal fantasies, may prove fruitful as an inhibitory measure preventing the commission of a sexual attack.

A.1.1 Definition in terms

Prior to the 1982 revisions made in the Criminal Code of Canada, any act descriptive of nonconsensual penetration of a man's penis into a woman's vagina constituted the crime of rape, and was deemed punishable through enforcement of the law. Following the 1982 revisions, the crime of rape was repealed and subsumed under Section 244 (descriptive of various assault charges) of the Criminal Code. Subsections

246.1 to 246.3 delineate various types of sexual assaults and related penalties to be utilized in processing this type of offender through the judicial system. As a result of these revisions, the term rape no longer exists in legal statues; despite its continued use by researchers and lay people who understand its meaning to be forcible sexual intercourse against a nonconsenting victim.[1] Furthermore, although forcible rape is legally defined as a "sexual assault", researchers in the field regard the offense as characteristic of an attitude, expression or symptom of an act more widely encompassing than that of simple sexual aggression.

In a survey of the literature, rape is commonly referred to as: (1) a symbol of the historical hatred and oppression of women (Medea & Thompson, 1974); (2) a violent expression of nonsexual needs, such as the need for power over another (Groth, 1979; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1980); (3) a symptom or outcome of a sick society (Groth, 1979; Samenow, 1984), and; (4) reflective of some psychological dysfunction (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979). Regardless of which definition one chooses to accept, the premise underlying each of the definitions assumes that the

act of rape results from some psychological dysfunction (i.e., low self-esteem, insecurity, etc.) within the individual for which he must be held accountable.

Literary attempts to define rape have also focused upon categorizing the individual as a particular type of individual, whose inherent disposition renders obsolete the necessity of operationally defining rape. Attempts to define the "rapist" in this manner include descriptions that the individual is: an infantile, inadequate and angry loser (Mackellar, 1975); a woman hater who's role it is to punish (Levine & Koenig, 1980); sufferers of delusions that they are irresistible, powerful, and desirable to all women (Samenow, 1980); are outsider in their communities, cultures, and homes who have little capacity for close, intimate relationships (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979), and; a stupid, oversexed, animalistic, "psychopathic monster" (Walker & Brodsky, 1976). Although these descriptive definitions are interesting, not all individuals who commit rape fit neatly into a designated category, or demonstrate the characteristics outlined above. In light of these failings, operational definitions of rape appear to be warranted as a measure in clarifying exactly what one means when utilizing this term.

The term rape or sexual assault[2] will be specifically defined in this study to mean sexual intercourse between a male perpetrator and nonconsenting female victim (who bears no blood relation to the offender). The act of rape will be regarded as the sexual expression of a nonsexual need, that: (1) is a characteristic of some type of psychological dysfunction within the person; (2) is exacerbated by societal attitudes, and; (3) which promulgate exploitation of the female person.

Fantasies are defined in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (1974) as the products of an individual's imagination. Researchers agree with Webster, but expand upon his definition in a number of ways. Fantasies are variously defined to mean: (1) a sequence of imagined events (Groth, 1979); (2) an expression of cognitive style or unconscious conflicts, which are often voluntarily rather than spontaneously evoked (Zimmer, Borchandt & Fischle, 1983); (3) are not always symbolic of frustrated wishes but expressions of direct desires (Friday, 1980), and; (4) can occur while daydreaming, sleeping, masturbating, and having sexual intercourse (Price & Miller, 1984).

In discussing sexual fantasies, Nancy Friday (1980) vividly defines a fantasy as:

> "...a map of desire, mastery, escape, and obscuration; the navigational path we invent to steer ourselves between the reefs and shoals of anxiety, guilt, and inhibition. It is a work of consciousness, but in reaction to unconscious pressures." (p.11).

In essence, Friday's definition contends that a sexual fantasy is the product of one's imagination, and which functions to aid that individual to survive. The utility of an individual's fantasies will be discussed in the following chapter, as it is presently necessary to clearly define what a fantasy will refer to, in this research.

For the purposes of this study, a fantasy will be defined as something that is the product of an individual's imagination. It may be a sequence of imagined events, an expression of one's thoughts of which they are aware, and may occur at any point in time. Because an individual has some (if not total) control over their fantasies, anything may occur during the fantasy that the person wishes may occur. In essence, fantasies allow ones wildest dreams to occur without fear of retribution, punishment, or failure.

Thus, a fantasy may function to aid an individual in survival and possibly provide the impetus for ones future activities.

B.1.2 Research Questions

Attempts to understand the dynamics surrounding rape, the rapist and their fantasies, rests initially upon clearly formulating specific areas of investigation. In order to meet this requirement, the following research questions were posed:

1. What background factors appear to be influential in the development of an individual who commits a sexual assault on another person?;

2. Do sexual offenders differ from nonoffenders in their reported sexual fantasies?, and;

3. What discriminates between the fantasy content described by sexual offenders in comparison to nonoffenders.

Attempts to provide answers to the above questions is the major focus of this research. In order to achieve this goal, it was necessary to develop specific measurement instruments, which would directly investigate the individual's background history and reported sexual fantasies. A corollorary purpose of this study was to

develop a clinically valuable measurement device that investigates one's sexual fantasies. Hence, the multipurpose nature of this research project requires further refinement of the research questions cited above. These refinements will be conducted in appropriate chapters throughout this paper. At this point, it is only necessary that the reader recognize that this research is focused upon acquiring knowledge regarding sexual offenders and the nature of their sexual fantasies. Justification for this type of research lies: (1) in the paucity of information on sexual offenders, currently available, and; (2) reported frequency rates of sexual assaults indicating the presence of an unrecognized social problem.

C.1.3 Frequency Rates of Rape

It is important to take a brief look at reported rates of rape as these studies demonstrate the types of problems one encounters when conducting this type of research. To begin with, accurate estimates of the frequency of rape are difficult to ascertain as definitions of rape vary across studies, and the majority of rape victims are unwilling to report the assault:

> "Authorities estimate that from 50 to 98 percent of women do not report an attack;...the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration estimates that only 56,000 out of 250,000 rapes each year in the United States are reported to police ("Study finds few rape cases", 1978)...According to published sources, between 150,000 and 7,000,000 rapes take place each year in the United States (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1976; Hayman & Lanza, 1971; Storaska, 1975)" (Altrocchi, 1980:501).

Such widely varying estimates are somewhat meaningless in that their basis of definition is unknown and what constitutes rape in one study may not in another. A comparative study conducted by Goldstein et al. (1980) reported differences in reported rapes between the United States (30 in 100,000); Japan (12 in 100,000); Poland (7 in 100,000) and; England (3 in 100,000). However, once again these results are inconclusive as definitions across countries are unlikely to be comparable.

A recent report provided by the Victoria Women's Sexual Assault Center (Porteous, 1984) reported that a woman is raped every 29 minutes in Canada and sexually assaulted every 6 minutes. This report further claims: (1) only one out of every ten rapes are reported to judicial authorities; (2) that 3,388 rapes were reported to police in 1979, and;

(3) since 1969, reported rates of rape have increased by 125 percent. Kinnon (1981) reports that in 1979:

> "...3,388 rapes and 8,167 indecent assaults against males and females were reported to police in Canada. Estimates made of how many rapes are committed but not reported to police: estimates range from 2 for every one reported (Katz & Mazur, 1979). The figures generally accepted by the FBI in the United States and many police departments in Canada are that one rape in ten is reported. Thus, we could speculate that there were as many as 33,880 cases of rape in Canada in 1979" (p.1).

Thus, it appears that rape probably occurs much more frequently than the statistics provided by judicial agents reveal. It is commonly accepted that rape is one of the most underreported of the serious index crimes (Boyle, 1984; Goldstein et al., 1980).

Several reasons are postulated for this underreporting tendency including, shame and desire to conceal the event from loved ones; fear of retaliation; anticipated humiliation with the police and courts and the unwillingness to accuse an acquaintance (Goldstein et al., 1980). However, changes in legal, judicial and hospital policies have probably influenced the observed increase in reporting

(Goldstein et al., 1980). Finally, hesitations in reporting are frequently based on recognition that the rapist's chances to avoid punishment are excellent, and the fear of retaliation is real when one knows that at least 50 percent will repeat their crime (Porteous, 1984). Altrocchi (1980) reports that only 50 to 60 percent of reported rapes lead to arrest, and that out of this 50 to 60 percent, between 10 and 32 percent result in a penalty:

> "Thus, considering that 50 to 98 percent of rapes are not reported, the probability that a man will be penalized for rape is somewhere between sixteen in one hundred (0.50 x 0.32) and two in one thousand (0.20 x 0.10)" (Altrocchi, 1980: p.502).

In conclusion, it appears that current knowledge regarding the frequency of rape is inaccurate as a result of lack of uniformity in definition and unwillingness of victims to report. It is, however, likely that rape is underestimated in occurrence. It is also possible that more accurate estimates will be revealed in the future as changes in judicial policies, as well as changes in societal attitudes towards rape and the victim move toward penalizing the offender, rather than further traumatizing the victim.

Until that time, frequency rates serve only to reflect our ignorance rather than increase our awareness of rape and the rapist as a social problem requiring societal sanctions. It is imperative that future studies clearly delineate their sources in reporting frequency rates and define their terms used as a basis for gathering data.

D.1.4 Overview

The area of investigation for this study has been introduced in this first chapter with an emphasis on defining the pertinent terms, delineating specific questions related to the topic of study and briefly identifying problems encountered with this type of research. Chapter Two investigates the literature currently available surrounding the dynamics of rape, the rapist and their fantasies. Chapter Three outlines the research methodology and measurement instruments utilized in the present study. Chapter Four presents the results obtained in the statistical analyses. Chapter Five portrays clinical findings relevant to increasing our knowledge of the offender, his background and reported sexual fantasies. And Chapter Six offers a summary of the findings obtained in this research and provides conclusions derived from the obtained results.

II. CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

Documentation regarding the crime of rape dates back to the early writings of the Talmud and Bible. However, research concerning the etiology of rape, the rapist, and their fantasies appears to be currently in an embryonic stage of development. The majority of research focused upon increasing our knowledge surrounding the dynamics of rape, the rapist and their fantasies, has been based upon clinical observations and case studies of a psychoanalytic nature. Less empirical research has been conducted to support literary claims in an objective and standardized manner. As a result, many theories explaining why and how a sexual offender evolves, have been promulgated without empirical evidence to support theoretical claims.

The focus of this literature review is primarily on identifying the dynamics surrounding rape, the rapist and their sexual fantasies. In order to accomplish this task, literature pertaining to historical documentation of sexual oppression, developmental theories and the relevance of fantasies, will be reviewed.

A.2.1 Historical Documentation of Sexual Oppression

The historical oppression of women and children throughout all the world's societies, dates back to Biblical times. Biblical and Talmudic writings portray women and children as inferior beings whose duty included complete servitude for man-their rightful owners. More specifically, the female was described as a right of property which was vested in the father and/or husband. As such, the female was a commodity, to be bought and sold in the matrimonial market (Rush, 1980).

The Biblical girl-child may be accurately described as a "chattel" with value derived from her sexual and reproductive functions, capable of divestiture for financial gain. Avenues of financial gain were described by Rush (1980), as follows:

> "Marriage was the purchase of a daughter from her father, prostitution was a selling and reselling of a female by her master for sexual service and rape was the theft of a girl's virginity which could be compensated for by payment to her father" (p.p. 18-19).

From this description it can be said that Biblical rape constituted a crime of theft, and restitution consisted of:

(1) monetary damages payable to the father of the virgin girl-child, and; (2) in most cases, enforced marriage between the offender and victim.

In addition to oppressive attitudes, the sexual abuse of female children was facilitated by Judeo-Christian law. The scriptures decreed that intercourse with a child under 7 years of age was "invalid" (Rush, 1980). Compensatory payment was not necessary, as it was assumed that sexual activity or the rape of one so young, was not possible.

The "invalid" status of the child under 7 years old remained in place until the thirteenth century. At this time, the law, decreed by the statutes of Westminster (in England), sanctioned statutory rape, which was inclusive of ravishing any female under 12 years old, with or without her consent. Thus, the legal age before a legitimate "transaction" could occur was raised by five years.

Female children were not the only victims of sexual abuse during early times. During the fourth century, pederasty flourished in Greece. Pederasty was sanctioned as a means of raising Greek soldiers, and "noble" male children, without exception were required to have an adult male lover at 12 years old. But, the Greek interest in

young boys went beyond the sanctions of government specifications:

> "Some boys were violated, raped and forced into sexual slavery. And since soft femininity was so desired, many boys were castrated, for men found in them the height of pleasure" (Rush, 1980, p.53).

Thus, the sexual exploitation of women, female and male children was successfully sanctioned by governing bodies (such as the church), well up until the early 19th century.

The advancement of civilization during the 19th century, was regarded the product of man's "creative instinct". This instinct was believed to be inspired by sexual intercourse. Thus, violation of women and children was tolerated for the benefit of humanity.

Further "evidence" sanctioning the sexual exploitation of children was promoted early in the 20th century by an "enlightened" group of experts. These "experts" discovered that little girls displayed sexual feelings and were, therefore, equipped to consent to sex with an adult. Foremost in this field of experts was Sigmund Freud, who in 1905, informed the world that very small children had strong

erotic drives. Freud contended that children claiming to be victims of incest were merely playing out "in vivo" the product of their fantasies and oedipal fears. Thus, reports of incest or rape were not to be believed as anything but the product of a "promiscuous" childs' imagination. This portrait of the "carnal child" has remained prominent to this day; promoted through the media, judiciary and professionals alike.

In summary, historical review of the literature indicates that the sexual exploitation of women and children has permeated almost all "civilized" societies dating back to Biblical times. Toleration for the crime of rape reflects patriarchal attempts to maintain women and children as second-class citizens. Only since the late 19th century, when strides made by the feminist movement demanding sexual equality and enforcement of sexual abuse rulings (Rush, 1980), was toleration for crimes of rape vigorously challenged.

B.2.2 Operational Definitions of Rape

Historical depictions of rape as the patriarchal attempt to maintain women and children as chattel vested in the property rights of man, has been operationally defined

throughout the literature as an expression, symptom, or type, of "something" far more encompassing than a simple act of sexual aggression or patriarchal exploitation (Chappell, Geis & Geis, 1977). Rather, rape has been defined as all the hatred, contempt, oppression and exploitation of women, concentrated in one all-consuming act (Medea & Thompson, 1974).

Several researchers operationally define rape as the violent expression of nonsexual needs. Delineation of these underlying nonsexual needs, variously include: power and anger (Groth, 1979; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1980), hostility and contempt (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1980), degradation, conquest and exploitation (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1980) and, domination and excitement in seeking the forbidden (Samenow, 1984). Thus, rape is defined as a means to fulfill an unmet nonsexual psychological need contained within the psyche of the offender.

Other researchers operationally define rape as the "symptom" of an underlying disease. External situational factors such as unemployment or childhood trauma (Groth, 1979), "sick" societies (Samenow, 1984), uncontrolled mass terrorism (Brownmiller, 1975), and, psychological

dysfunctions (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979), have been postulated as the underlying disease. However, delineation of the underlying disease symptomatically expressed by rape has not been satisfactorily demonstrated, rendering these definitions inconclusive, if not inaccurate. In this author's opinion, rape as a symptom of some psychological dysfunction (i.e., insecurity, low self-esteem, etc.) within the individual for which they must be held accountable, appears to be the most accurate way to operationally define rape. Literary attempts to operationally define rape has led investigators to attempt to delineate the underlying motivations and functions, which the act of rape seems to serve.

C.2.3 Motives Underlying Rape

Groth and Birnbaum (1979) claim that the individual who commits a sexual assault, does so in an attempt to counteract feelings of inadequacy and anxiety regarding his competency as a man. Other authors argue that rape functions to, express unresolved conflicts (Groth, 1979, 1985; Herman, 1981; Longo, 1982; Lowen, 1983); compensate for parental rejection or childhood sexual abuse (Groth, 1979, 1985; Longo, 1982; Lowen, 1983); restore their sense

of power and control (Groth, 1985; Lowen, 1983; Sgroi, 1985) and; strengthens their sense of self-identity and self-esteem (Groth, 1979).

The most frequently postulated underlying motivation is cited as the rapist's attempt to gain control, power and dominance over women (Goldstein et.al., 1980). Supplemental motives are contended to include: envy, rage, contempt and hatred for women (Altrocchi, 1980); desires to punish or "get even" with women (Levine & Koenig, 1980); beliefs that women desire to be raped and will fall in love with their "conqueror" (Levine & Koenig, 1980); as a means to increase the rapist's sense of acceptability and worthiness (Lowen, 1983); gratify a need for attention and recognition (Groth, 1985); fulfill dependency tendencies and reduce fear of abandonment (Herman, 1981) and; recognition of his sexual prowess and masculinity (Groth, 1979; Rush, 1980). Underlying each of these postulated motives appears the offender's attempt to compensate some unmet need or psychological inadequacy. This by itself may not be inappropriate, however, his strategy of action expressed through sexual conquest, is. Gratification through exploitation and domination over a "helpless" victim is

unacceptable behavior for which the offender must be held accountable.

It is important to note that a small number of offenders rape in order to satisfy sadistic tendencies. In these cases, the aggression itself may become eroticized. Gratification in brutalizing and degrading the victim itself becomes eroticized, and satisfies the offenders' sadistic character disposition (Cleckley, 1982; Groth, 1979; Lowen, 1983). Thus, commission of a rape in these instances appears to be the offender's attempt to gratify an erotic urge through extreme sexual aggression.

In addition to underlying psychological motivations, researchers have suggested sociological motives as the underlying impetus for the rape crime. These authors argue that rape functions as a political maneuver for men to attain power over women as a class (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1976).

Susan Brownmiller ~~(1975),~~ in Against Our Will, stated:

> "The act of rape then is considered to be in the interest of all men, regardless of their differences. Tactically, rapists are simply the shock troops that do the dirty work for all men in the largest sustained battle the world has ever known." (p.209).

Hence, the motive underlying rape is contended to be a universal anger aimed towards exploiting women and holding them in an inferior class position.

In summary of the research delineating motives for the commission of a sexual assault; psychological, environmental and sociological factors, are most commonly cited. A common thread throughout the various motives is the apparent power-oriented (rather than sexually oriented) function which serves to, gratify the unmet underlying need, as expressed by the sexual assault. However, agreement regarding the nature of the underlying need or motive does not currently exist. Rather, it seems most unlikely that motives for rape may be understood unidimensionally (Cohen et.al., 1977) and human nature accepted as simply driven by power motivations (MacDonald, 1971).

In light of the lack of agreement regarding the underlying motive(s) in rape, this author will assume that the rapist is driven by a complexity of motivations. As a result of adopting this assumption, it becomes necessary to investigate the theories currently present in the literature, which attempt to delineate the etiological factors leading to the development of rape and the rapist.

D.2.4. Approaches to the Etiology of Rape

Reviewing the literature, it becomes apparent that there are several theoretical approaches to the etiology of rape. These approaches may be classified into four broad categories which are neither exclusive, nor conclusive: (a) the biological and natural law theories; (b) the socio-cultural approach; (c) the psychological approach and; (d) multifactor approach. Several theoretical approaches to the development of rape and the rapist from each of these categories will be presented and discussed. Typically, rates of rape and/or individual offenders are chosen as the units of analysis to support the various theoretical propositions (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981).

The Biological and Natural Law Theories

The development of the rapist is postulated by these theories to be due to physical (biological theory) or phylogenetic (natural law theory) factors. The biological theories focus on defective chromosomes and specific physiological differences, whereas natural law theories, emphasize an ancestry that has been collectively programmed into our genes.

Biological theories.

One biological theory proposes that men who carry out rape have higher testosterone levels than those men who do not rape:

> "one study, for example found significantly higher plasma testosterone levels in men who carried out violent rape than in men whose attacks have been milder or in men who had never raped (Rada, Laws, and Kellner, 1976)" (Altrocchi, 1980: 503).

Although it has been suggested that testosterone may influence violent behavior, it is equally likely that aggressive behavior increases testosterone levels. Thus, testosterone playing a causal role in rape has not been firmly supported by research findings (Altrocchi, 1980).

A second line of research focusing on the biological causes of rape emphasizes physiological criteria proposed to differentiate rapists from non-rapists. The assumption underlying these theories is that criminals are so-born, and a relationship exists between one's physique and the type of crime one will commit. Rapists are depicted as thin and angular men (personification of evil; the devil), with blue-grey eye color, facial asymmetries, slightness in stature, height and chest depth; with broad shoulders

(MacDonald, 1971). Current researchers discount these theories as nonsensical, as rapists constitute a wide range of physical types, one of which cannot be said more typical than another.

Currently, there is no empirical support for biological-etiological theories of the rapist.

Natural law theory.

The natural law theory of rape proposes that men are genetically programmed to rape through the phylogenetic development of the species. The development of rape is traced to the:

> "violent landscape of our primitive ancestors, where, early on, the male tendency in these directions became genetically programmed in the fight for survival of the fittest (Brownmiller, 1975: 12).

The assumption made in natural law theories is that in order for the human species to survive, man had to rape to ensure reproduction of the species. It is further assumed that human nature is an unending struggle to overcome "baser impulses bequeathed by "apish" ancestors" (Sanday, 1981: p.p. 5-6). Thus, the rapist commits rape because he is

genetically programmed to do so, and is unable to control the archetypal impulse carried down through man's collective unconscious. The problem with natural law theories of the development of rape is their inability to account for men who do not rape. If the above propositions were true, one would expect rape to be incredibly frequent and universal behavior throughout the world, which it is not (Sanday, 1981; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981).

In summary, the biological and natural law theories of the etiology of rape are unsupported. Furthermore, these theories cannot be directly tested because environmental effects cannot be controlled. The theories do not explain the occurrence of the "one-time" offender. All men with high testosterone levels do not turn out to be rapists. These theories predict rape to be the male norm, which the data on frequency rates currently do not support. Thus, there is no direct evidence supporting their contentions and evidence against their acceptance is formidable. However, it is not unlikely that in some cases, at best a minority, biological factors such as brain dysfunctions (e.g. temporal lobe epilepsy) (Altrocchi, 1980) may contribute to the development of the rapist.

The Socio-Cultural Approach

According to these theories, the development of rape and the rapists are postulated to be due to certain cultural ideologies, social structures and situational contingencies. Thus, the rapist develops as a process of acting out the broader social script of the environment in which he is a participant (Sanday, 1981). Cultural ideological theories emphasize rape as a social problem resulting from sex-role socialization (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981), and the male attempt to keep women powerless (Griffin, 1977; Goldstein et al., 1980; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983). Socio-structural theories focus on social class conditions as conducive to the development of the rapist (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981) and; situational contingencies theories stress the importance of factors including sexual accessibility (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981), subcultures of violence (Amir, 1971) and war (Goldstein et al., 1981) and judicial processing systems (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981).

Cultural ideological theories.

Cultural ideological theories[3] of the etiology of rape assert that rape is a direct result of differential sex-role socialization and stratification. Little boys are taught to

be aggressive and strong and little girls are taught to be passive and weak (Levine & Koenig, 1980; Porteous, 1984).

Traditionally prescribed male sex roles portray the man as a hero with great machismo, power and sexual prowess (Beneke, 1982). Therefore, sex and aggression become inseparable. If a man is sexually-aggressive, his standing as a "real man" is enhanced in the eyes of his peers and within his own eyes (Levine & Koenig, 1980).[4] Thus, aggression becomes expected to co-occur in sexual conquest (Amir, 1971). The development of rape and the rapist is believed to be an extension of sexual behavior that is regularly played out between men and women as part of their respective sex-roles (Beneke, 1982; Goldstein et al., 1981).

This adherence to traditional male sex-roles is said to affect interrelations with women in several ways, including perceiving women as: commodities to be possessed (Beneke, 1982; Chappell et al., 1977) and; objects to be dominated, controlled, and/or conquered (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983; Sanday, 1981; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981).

Traditional sex-roles require men to achieve, and status is attained through the acquisition of valuable commodities. Men are taught to regard sex as an

achievement, women as a commodity, and sex with women (consensual or nonconsensual), as the attainment of a valuable commodity. Rape, therefore becomes a highly valued ethic contained within the traditional male sex role (Beneke, 1982). In effect, rape is viewed as theft of a valuable commodity which is sanctioned through socialization of traditional sex roles.

A second cultural-ideological theory emphasizes prevalent social attitudes that sanction male superiority and dominance, which function to keep women in a state of fear, passivity, and powerlessness (Brownmiller, 1975). Thus, men as a class wield power over women as a class, through rape and the fear of rape (Goldstein et al., Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983). Ultimately this functions to hold women in a socially inferior position (Griffin, 1977).

Evidence for this "state of fear" theory is provided by Sanday's (1981) cross-cultural study of rape, which found that some tribal societies (like the Mundurucu) used rape and threats of rape to punish women or prevent them from viewing their sacred objects. However, this evidence may only apply to the development of rape in a society, rather than to the individual development of a rapist. Applying

group frequency rates to theories of individual development as support for the theory is a methodological flaw that renders the theory inconclusive.

Despite the limitation of applying group rates to individual development, current researchers contend that rape is utilized in modern societies to keep women in socially inferior positions:

> "Indeed, the existence of rape in any form is beneficial to the ruling class of white males. For rape is a kind of terrorism which severely limits the freedom of women and makes women dependent on men" (Griffin in Chappell et al., 1977: p.64).

Overall, anthropological research conducted by Sanday (1981) provides impressive evidence for the cultural ideological theories of the etiology of rape. Sanday examined the incidence, meaning, and function of rape in a cross-cultural sample of 156 tribal societies that existed within the time span from 1750 B.C. until the late 1960's. She concluded that socio-cultural theories of the etiology of rape were supported by her findings that rape rates differed cross-culturally. She found 47 percent of the societies to

be "rape free", 35 percent to be in an intermediate category and 18 percent to be "rape-prone".[5]

In societies which were "rape-prone", specific cultural configurations arose which were distinguishable from configurations where rape had a low incidence. More specifically, "rape-prone" societies were held to contain configurations which posed men as a social group against women. For example, in some societies, entry into male adulthood sometimes involved rituals of rape (i.e., gang rape as punishment for female adulterous behavior and theft and rape of women outside of the tribe for marital purposes.) In these societies, women generally comprised the medium of economic exchange, and interpersonal violence within the tribes and between tribes was a common way of life (Sanday, 1981; Schwendinger, 1981). Thus, rape developed as part of the larger cultural configuration of violence maintained by the male patriarch, and served to maintain women in socially inferior positions through fear.

In comparison, in "rape-free" societies, women were found to be treated with respect. These societies had equal divisions of labor and added prestige was attached to the female reproductive roles. The natural environment was

viewed with reverence and interpersonal violence was rigidly minimized. Because women were viewed as essential to the continuance of the tribe, through reproduction, they were regarded as equal and were revered rather than raped.

Thus, Sanday concluded that rape will prevail in societies that condone interpersonal violence, male dominance, sexual stratification, and glorification of the male role. Men who are socialized to acquire valued possessions through violence will rape. This in turn will function to hold women in social inferior positions through their continued state of fear.

These conclusions may be applied to modern western civilizations, where the prescribed male sex role is one of mastery, achievement and success over the environment; violence is condoned as a method in obtaining valuable commodities including women who are perceived as objects, rather than human beings. In such societies, violence and sex are intertwined and rape becomes socially programmed. Conversely, in societies where women are valued for their capacities to produce and reproduce, rape would be predicted to be a rare development. Thus, if the cultural ideological theory of the etiology of rape is accepted as an

explanation, resocialization of men and women is required to reduce the incidence of rape in societies which prescribe traditional sex-roles.

It is important to note that cultural ideological theories have had limited empirical testing cross-culturally in modern societies. Specific research testing the relationship between various cultural configurations and variations in the incidence and development of rape (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981) is required. Furthermore, the applicability of group rates to individual occurrence may not be valid.

Socio-structural theories.

The second type of socio-cultural theories of the etiology of rape include the socio-structural theories, which focus on the social class conditions believed conducive to the development of the rapist. These theories are commonly regarded as the conflict theories of rape (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981).

The conflict theories of rape are complementary to the cultural ideological theories in that they also view sex-role socialization and sexual stratification as important determinants in rape. However, they differ in

their emphasizing that these structures function as the economics in capitalism that hold women to the status of property. Conflict theory contends that replacement of private ownership of property with more equitable distribution of goods, services and power in society will result in reductions in the need for male dominance over women (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981).

Support for this theory is supplied in studies which show that rape is not committed equally in all parts of the population (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981) and that oppressive conditions yield higher rates of rape in the population than nonoppressive conditions. More specifically, Schwendinger and Schwendinger (1981) state:

> "Systematic unemployment, chronic overcrowding and violent life histories set the stage for increases in rape that are found especially in racially oppressed communities... (Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: 1973-78, Trends, 1980)" (p.24).

In summary, conflict theories propose that oppressive conditions, such as poverty, stress, overcrowding, unemployment and violent histories, set the stage for the

development of rapists. Although these theories appear logical, insufficient empirical data renders support inconclusive (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981). Furthermore, the inability to control confounding variables (i.e., historical oppression of women), the fact that not all rapists come from oppressive life conditions (i.e., poverty) and the fact that not all oppressed men become rapists, render support for these theories inconclusive. Further research is required to delineate specific "oppressive" factors, if any, that lead to the development of the rapist.

Situational contingencies.

The third type of socio-cultural theory stresses the importance of situational contingencies. One line of reasoning argues that sex ratios and sexual access promote the development of the rapist. Rape is said to occur when males are deprived of sexual outlets (Amir, 1971; MacDonald, 1971; Sanday, 1981). The argument is that when there is a surplus of men and a shortage of women, social tensions arise in the search for consensual sex partners and rape develops as a means of obtaining sexual relations. A study conducted in the rural regions of Denmark found that where the sex ratios were the highest, the relative rape rates

were also the highest.[6] However, later studies did not replicate their findings (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981). Thus, lack of consistent evidence, plus the accepted notion that rape is more a crime of violence than sex, renders this theory invalid.

A second situational contingency theory stresses the criminal justice system as conducive to the development of the rapist. Beard-Deming & Eppy (1981) provide a good description of the processes involved:

> "Societies vary in the strength of the normative restrictions regarding sexual conduct that are internalized by their members through sex role socialization under particular economic and class structures. However, they also vary in the pattern of formal social control over criminal behavior such as rape, and these variations in police surveillance, prosecution strategy, plea bargaining, jury leniency, and penalties should produce variations in rape rates among communities" (p.360).

Thus, rape is predicted to occur more frequently in communities with softer legal constraints than in those with harsher constraints (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983). However, this hypothesis does not account for the initial development of the rapist; it only provides an explanation for high

frequencies rates to be socially sanctioned. That is, legal constraints likely reflect recidivism rates that may occur as a result of the strength of societal constraints. Furthermore, increased penalties for rape have not been shown to be a deterrent (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981). In summary, it may be more appropriate to conclude that general lack of legal constraints are more reflective of societies attitudes towards rape, than direct determinants in the etiology of the rapist.

A third contingency proposed in the development of a rapist focuses on "subcultures of violence", as first proposed by Menachim Amir in 1971. Amir observed that:

> "...the highest rates of rape are among relatively homogeneous and residentially clustered groups which condone aggressive behavior, including sexual violence against women. It is within the neighborhood and the peer groups that favorable attitudes toward violence are learned. Such areas are also characterized by permissiveness in sexual socialization and the use of sex to prove masculinity and achieve status" (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981: 361).

The subculture of violence theory contends that aggression is an expected and frequent response, especially in situations that call for sexual exploitation of women.

This theory appears more applicable to gang-rape situations and less applicable to individual rape where the participants are not always products of violent subcultures. Therefore, although empirical data exists supporting the contention that subcultures of violence may lead to rape (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981), the data fails to account for rapists who grew up in nonviolent subcultures.

The final type of theory in the situational contingency category proposes that war provides a prime environment for the development of the rapist. War is said to heighten sexual deprivation and aggressive feelings, to loosen social sanctions against deviance, and to glorify machismo (Goldstein et al., 1981). This functions to glorify traditional roles that intermix aggression with sexual prowess (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983); and rape of the enemy's woman is sanctioned as desirable and proof of conquest (Goldstein et al., 1981). The history of war-time rapes abound throughout the literature:

> "The conquering hordes of Genghis Khan raped and plundered populations... European feudal mercenaries, when fighting in neighboring principalities, raped and looted towns and villages... Today in the Philippines, thugs and bandits are hired by Christian settlers... to rape

and terrorize the Philippine tribal communities" (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981: 14).

A recent example of this sort are the American atrocities in Vietnam discussed by Susan Brownmiller (1975). Ultimately, what is portrayed, is that rape is viewed by men to be an integral ethic of war and women are objects of conquest. Thus, the war rapist is an extension of the male norm, which is a socialized "macho man" (Goldstein et al., 1981). However, like the "subculture of violence" theory, this fails to account for individual rape that occurs in peace time and is not an assault on the enemy's woman.

In summary, the socio-cultural theories of the etiology of rape view socialization, social structure, and situational contingencies as the prime determinants in the development of rape and the rapist. Support for these theories arise from cross-cultural comparative studies. However, comparative studies share a number of problems that have not been adequately resolved. Problems include: noncomparable definitions of rape among units (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981); variations in data collection procedures that affects frequency rates (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981; Sanday, 1982) and; invalid application of group rates as reflective

of individual processes. Furthermore, offender research focusing on the rapist, is currently, almost nonexistent.

In conclusion, socio-cultural theories suggest that rape develops out of socio-cultural forces, which provide a broader script for the individual offender to act out. Social experiences equating violence and sex with manhood provide the impetus for culturally encoded ideologies that sanction the commitment of rape (Sanday, 1981; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1981). If one accepts these theories as valid, one would predict rape to be a male norm. Clearly this is not the case, for not all men who live in societies with "rape-prone" cultural configurations do in fact rape (Goldstein et al., 1981). Thus, it appears that further research is required to investigate the importance of socio-cultural factors conducive to the development of individual rapists, as opposed to the development of rape-prone societies. Furthermore, specific delineation of the interaction of various social factors may prove informative in determining sufficient or necessary conditions for the etiology of rape.

The Psychological Approach

Psychological approaches to the development of rape

generally focus on the offender as the unit of analysis, rather than frequency rates. Three types of explanations emerge from the literature: psychoanalytic, psychiatric, and psychological. Although overlap in the theories occurs, emphasis on specific causal factors serves to differentiate the three approaches.

The psychoanalytic approach.

Psychoanalytic theories of the etiology of rape assume the instinctual nature of human sexuality and focus on the importance of early childhood traumas, which determine subsequent deviant sexual behaviors. Rape is believed to emerge from the unresolved oedipal complex (Amir, 1971; MacDonald, 1971). Castration fears and mother-hatred are postulated as key elements in the development of the rapist. The rapist, angry at his mother, is said to displace his aggression on to the women who is the victim of the rape (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1976). The classic psychoanalytic position proposes that:

> "...the failure to solve the oedipus complex creates castration fears of impotency, sexual inadequacy, and homosexuality. These are coupled with the failure to integrate aggressive elements within the ego structure and may be acted out in the form of rape" (Amir, 1971: 308).

Generating the oedipus complex is the presence of a seductive mother. Resulting is a symbolic attack on the mother in the form of forcible rape-conquest over the despicable rejecting female of their childhood (Amir, 1971; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979).

Psychoanalytic theories cannot be empirically tested as the unconscious cannot be directly measured. Therefore, acceptance of psychoanalytic theories of rape rests upon subjective interpretations, which are fraught with tautological reasoning (Amir, 1971). Because psychoanalytic theories remain untestable, other explanations must be sought that will allow the investigator a concrete grasp on factors which he can manipulate, rather than those like the unconscious, which he cannot.

The psychiatric approach.

Like psychoanalytic theories, the psychiatric theories assume the instinctual nature of sexuality and the importance of early childhood experiences. Psychiatric theories differ in their emphasis on the problem solving aspects of the subsequent behavior:

> "...the origin of internal conflict and the adaptive and learning mechanisms which produce substitute and symbolic behavior" (Amir, 1971: 294).

Psychiatric theories view rape as a reactive attack on the mother figure (Cohen et al., 1977). The genesis of the rape is mediated through the development of rape fantasies within the offender. Amir (1971) attempted to explain the manner in which fantasies evolve and result in a sexual offense:

> "Fantasies may be associated with nonsexual factors or situations leading to sexual passion, which in turn may be connected to wishes to dominate the arousal of which may neutralize all inhibitions and lead to violence. Or fantasies may create psychic conditions and arouse a tension which is only relieved by the sexual attack" (p.295).

Thus, whether the fantasies decrease inhibitions to rape or stimulate tensions to rape, they are hypothesized to mediate thoughts and turn them into action. Therefore, psychiatric theorists argue that internal drives, early childhood experiences and hatred toward the mother figure, are mediated through fantasy. Fantasy leads to the arousal of

tensions and/or reduction of inhibitions that ultimately result in the commission of rape and the development of the rapist.

Psychiatric studies on fantasy and sexual behavior may be traced at least as far back as Carl J. Jung in 1928 who wrote:

> "Just as sexuality can express itself inappropriately in phantasies, so creative phantasy can be inappropriately expressed in sexuality" (p.152).

Jung (1928) defined fantasies as the products of our imagination, and that in a child's development domination by the pleasure principle is foremost. Action therefore is realization of the most satisfactory fantasy (Jung, 1974). Thus, rape develops as an attempt to satisfy the pleasure principle.

Current investigation on the importance of rape fantasies in the development of the rapist was conducted by Levine and Koenig in 1980. In a review of prison interviews of convicted rapists, they concluded that rapists develop when their perceptions of fantasy and reality become intermixed. The presence of an extremely flimsy barrier

between fantasy and reality within these men, is the key ingredient separating rapists from equally hostile men who do not rape.

After investigating self-reported fantasies by convicted rapists, Beneke (1982) concluded that:

> "Rape is revenge: When they examine their own rape fantasies some men find their origin in revenge. Some men feel that women have enormous power in their appearance and that rape is getting even" (p.19).

Ultimately, what occurs is the acting out of fantasy in reality; and the victim of rape is believed to be symbolic of the hated female, in some cases postulated as the seductive mother.[7]

In summary, psychiatric theories of the etiology of rape stress features of the postulated unresolved oedipal complex. The rape occurs as a reactive attempt to gain control or mastery over an unresolved sexual trauma experienced in childhood. These traumatic experiences influence the development of rape fantasies which contain hostility directed toward the mother or mother figure. Ultimately, the fantasy is acted out in real life in an

attempt to resolve the unconscious conflict that continually haunts the offender.

In conclusion, psychiatric theories suffer from some of the same limitations as psychoanalytic theories. Reliance on unconscious processes and symbolic targets does not allow for empirical testing (Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983). Furthermore, symbolism is a psychoanalytic construct which is impossible to objectively measure.

It is important to note that reliance on self-report measures is a subjective process that depends on accurate recall and awareness of internal processes. The offenders may not understand or remember their fantasies and it is likely that they may be reporting what they believe the interviewer desires to hear. Familiarity with psychiatric terms became widespread through the popularization of Freud and psychoanalytic theory. The oedipal complex is commonly acknowledged and easily utilized as a rationalization for unacceptable actions.

Another limitation in psychiatric theories is that the sample bases used are very small. The studies focus only on small samples of convicted rapists who may seriously underrepresent rapists in the population. Claims by

convicted rapists are unlikely to be similar to claims made by rapists who avoid conviction. Therefore, application of these theories necessarily must be limited to populations of convicted rapists, which is probably a very small percentage of the number of men who actually commit rape.

The psychological approach.

The psychological approach to the etiology of rape emphasize various conditions, experiences and traumas from which various psychological impairments ensue, including rape. These conditions are thought to deprive the child of basic psychological needs such as security and affection and/or increase his fears and anxieties (Amir, 1971) that become expressed through the act of rape. There are several psychological theories posited in the literature of the etiology of rape which will be reviewed.

Altrocchi (1980) describes rape as a result of conditioning, where the rapist learns to pair pain with sexual excitement:

> "The causes of sadistic and masochistic sexual behaviors are not clear. Sexual and aggressive motivations and passions, however, can easily become entangled... Conditioning - that is early experiences in which pain was paired with sexual excitement - or hostility toward the opposite sex

> may be causal factors. In some cases, sadistic sexual behavior is just one aspect of a major breakdown or a life of violence" (p.495).

Thus, males may be socially conditioned or programmed to believe that pain and violence are a way of achieving rewards (Sanday, 1981), in particular, sexual rewards.

Developmentally, this conditioning is said to occur when parents provide "double talk" and subtle messages indicating expected future misdeeds by the child (MacDonald, 1971). Dire warnings of future sexual misconduct teach the child that he is not to be trusted and is expected to sexually misbehave. In order to receive reinforcement the child fulfills his parents expectations and the cycle of sexual deviance is begun (MacDonald, 1971). The reinforcement the child receives is conditional love based on his misbehavior.

Another source of conditioning is found to occur when the presence of an aggressive cue (a woman) stimulates the occurrence of an aggressive response (rape). Individuals may take on aggressive cue value if they have repeatedly been associated with observed violence:

> "...viewing sexually aggressive films might facilitate subsequent aggression toward females because repeated association of females with the victim of observed violence increases the aggression-eliciting stimulus properties of a female" (Donnerstein, 1980).

Thus, the continual pairing of women, violence and sex is said to influence the proclivity to rape. This hypothesis will be further investigated in the pornography section of this paper. Suffice it is to say that a likely factor in the development of a rapist is his learning a deviant sexual preference that may have been conditioned from early childhood by a variety of sources (Donnerstein, 1980; Dreiblatt, 1982). Anthropological studies support the contention that rewarding aggressive sexual tendencies provides conditioning for men to rape (Sanday, 1981). For example:

> "Among the Kikuyu of East Africa, it is reported that in former times, as part of initiation, every boy was expected to perform the act of ceremonial rape called "Kuikaka Muunya" (to smear oneself with salt earth) in order to prove his manhood. It was thought that until a boy had performed the act of rape he could not have lawful intercourse with a Kikuyu woman and hence could not marry" (Sanday, 1982: 541).

In a sense, the boy-child learns that women are mere objects by which to prove their manhood; that sexual violence in conquering a woman (the object) is acceptable and perhaps a necessity to prove that one is a "real man".

A second type of psychological approach focuses on the need systems of rapists as compared to "non-rapists". Scott (1982) compared 20 convicted rapists with 20 violent non-sex offenders in a United States prison population. Testing the subjects using The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, The Thematic Apperception Test and a semi-structured interview,[8] and basing his data on Murray's (1938) Need System, Scott concluded that the overall need systems of the rapists differed significantly from the non-rapists. Scott concluded that rapists have a high need to feel guilty and need to be punished for wrongdoings, but also desire to dominate others. He further described rapists as non-conforming, independent and critical of those in positions of power. Scott claimed that their need systems reflect unresolved dependency conflicts and that dominance of women is the rapists attempt to deal with internal anxiety and insecurity. Therefore, the rapist's development

is influenced by internal inadequacies that impair his ability to form attachments to others.

The question of how this need system develops was addressed by Scott who provided some case illustrations that typically depict the rapist as an unwanted child who was continuously neglected or beaten. Resulting fantasies of hurting women developed that they ultimately carried out in real life.

In summary, psychological theories focus on early traumas which deprive the child of basic needs and/or condition him to a life of violence. Although several theories have not been reviewed here, they will be discussed in the "Multifactor Approach" section as they are more a composite of psychological and social factors. It is important to note that empirical research on psychological theories is almost nonexistent, and that which exists, demonstrates inconsistent results (Scott, 1982). Furthermore, it is difficult to explain why children who suffer from deprived backgrounds or experience similar conditioning do not develop into rapists (MacDonald, 1971). In conclusion, psychological theories are typically descriptive rather than empirical. They are commonly

fraught with subjective interpretation and lack of hard evidence to support their contentions. The sample sizes are small and conducted on convicted rapists, yielding the studies unrepresentative and likely not valid to the population of rapists. Control of confounding variables is limited (Beard - Deming & Eppy, 1981), and sole reliance on retrospective research renders classification of relationships rather than delineation of causations.

A Multifactor Approach

Without formally proposing a theory of the etiology of rape, several studies propose multivariate causes for the development of the rapist. The variables proposed are a combination of personal and socio-cultural factors that influence the development of attitudes and behaviors that culminate in the act of rape. Multifactor studies utilize the offender as the unit of analyses. This is limited in that only convicted rapists are studied which limits the generalizability of the conclusions. A brief presentation of multivariate research is described in the following paragraphs.

To begin with, Levine and Koenig (1980) postulate a pattern of family, school and interpersonal interactions

which result in the development of poor self-esteem, lack of confidence, and increases in anxiety and anger. These emotions become expressed in sexually aggressive behaviors. Several of the rapists Levine & Koenig studied reported a lack of expressed emotion or communication between family members. In addition, strict religious upbringings, conflicting parental disciplinary messages, and trauma surrounding childhood (in some cases involving sexual abuse) were recurrent themes present in the rapist's discussion.

Poor interpersonal relationships extend beyond the home life and into the school, where the individuals reported peer relations consisting mostly of fights. The rapists stated that sex education provided in school was inadequate. Emphasis on anatomy rather than relations between the sexes was described by the rapists as sterile, teaching them nothing about interacting with women. The combined influence of poor family, school, and peer relations appeared to increase the individual's isolation, feelings of rejection, and anxiety towards the opposite sex. These feelings persisted through the rapists' adolescence where they reported they began to have masturbatory rape fantasies that ultimately were carried out. Some reported that

pornography influenced their fantasies, while others said that it did not. Thus, it appeared through Levine and Koenig's (1980) portrayal of rapists that a multitude of factors influence the development of the rapists. A number of studies propose a composite picture of social factors that influence the development of the rapist. Proposed causes include the prevalent use of "rape language" by all individuals within a society (Beneke, 1982; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983). Common phrases such as "piece of ass", "get some tail", "bat the box" etcetera, pervade the language spoken in society. This language is portrayed through the media in the form of cartoons depicting cavemen beating women over their heads and carrying them to their caves to be "taken"; movies where women are conquered, raped, beaten, abused and used (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1976), and; television where attractive women rendering males impotent, are conquerable only by force. Developmentally, men are bombarded with such stimuli and come to repress sexual feelings believed to be "dirty" (Beneke, 1982). As a result, they become obsessed with images as substitutes for their sexual feelings. They share the belief that sex is dirty, women are objects of sex, therefore "sexual women"

deserve to be brutalized for their "dirtiness" (Beneke, 1982). Pornographic descriptions of rape, socially condone this view and are thought to legitimize rape for the offender (Beneke, 1982; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979).

A number of researchers contend that rape develops out of drives for power and control that is gained through sexual aggression (Gibbons, 1983; Goldstein et al., 1980; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983; Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1976). Strivings for such power arise out of societies that: (a) are sexually stratified (Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983; Sanday, 1981); (b) have low socioeconomic neighborhoods (Gibbons, 1983; Holmstrom & Burgess, 1983; (c) hold personal ideologies of male superiority and female inferiority (Griffin, 1977, Sanday, 1981); and, (d) view women as commodities (Schwendinger & Schwendinger, 1976), that results in rape as an attempt to gain mastery over one's environment.

Many researchers contend that rapists as children, were victims of sexual abuse. In adolescence, this childhood victimization remains an unresolved trauma. This results in compulsive reenactment of the experience in attempts to gain control over it. Combined factors include: overexposure to

sexual talk or behavior in the family, pathological sexual behaviors in childhood (i.e., compulsive masturbation), and unresolved family problems. These factors are often accompanied by a psychological dysfunction that results in an emotionally weak and insecure individual who cannot handle stress (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Longo, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983). This individual lacks close interpersonal relationships, cannot tolerate frustrations, and rape develops out of an explosive bout of anger. Thus, the combination of psychological dysfunction and stress influence the development of the rapist (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979).

Altrocchi (1980) proposed that severely deprived or physically punished children will develop rage. Behavior which demonstrates a lack of self-control and condonement of violence, is believed to co-occur. This conditioning is provided through exposure to social, regional and national class differences through media and movie portrayals exhibiting violent forms of abuse towards helpless victims. Altrocchi believes the rapist develops out of a combination of personal and social factors, which teach the individual violent strategies to achieve power and control.

In summary, it seems to be suggested through these studies that the combination of power, control, and violence are a product of social messages generalizing hostility towards women (Kostash, 1975). These social messages are stated to be promoted through familial, cultural, and political symbols and attitudes contained within patriarchal societies (Goldstein et al., 1980). Current researchers believe rape develops out of an aggregation of factors including: brain dysfunctions, unresolved childhood experiences of rejection, punishment or sexual traumas, and societal messages condoning violence against women. These factors consistently appear in the literature investigating convicted rapists.

Although these factors may in fact contribute to the development of the rapist, their relative importance has not been empirically established, nor empirically tested. One reason for this is that the studies have necessarily been retrospective, rather than prospective. Future research requires clarifying the importance of each of the above mentioned factors. Whether one contingency is sufficient or all of the conditions are necessary for the development of a rapist is an important question to be investigated. The

problems surrounding current research on rapists is developing prospective study techniques that may adequately sample a population of rapists and not breach ethical standards.

It may be possible to indirectly assess the relative influence of factors by studying the effects of attitude changes in society. That is, it might be possible to link frequency rates to attitude changes regarding women. However, this type of study would not account for the causes in development of individual rapists as group rates may not accurately reflect individual causation. Thus, research must continue to assess the individual offender and find ways to more adequately sample the population in order to broaden the range of generalizations that can be made.

In summary, it appears that the multifactor approach to the etiology of rape appears the most promising. Despite methodological limitations, aggregations of factors are becoming revealed in multivariate studies. Prospective research is required to investigate the relevance of the factors revealed in the retrospective studies. Of the multiple factors postulated as influential in the development of a rapist, the occurrence of particular sexual

fantasies appear to be a pivotal point in the actual commission of the crime. The appearance of these fantasies is believed to occur in adolescence. The following developmental profile of the rapist is offered as a description, rather than an empirical contention, to clarify the dynamics surrounding etiological factors of rape and their influence on sexual fantasies believed conducive to commission of a sexual crime.

E.2.5 Developmental Profile of the Rapist

Investigations of rape reveal that the offender population is extremely heterogeneous (Dreiblatt, 1982). Not only does the sex offender cut across traditional diagnostic categories, he also varies across demographic variables (Dreiblatt, 1982; Goldstein et al., 1981; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979). Despite this heterogeneity, a review of the literature reveals a possible composite picture which may profile the development of the rapist from childhood to adolescence.

Childhood

Typically, the child progresses through childhood accomplishing developmental tasks without many problems or delays (Cohen et al., 1971). However, it is at this time,

that the child may or may not encounter a sexual trauma, such as being the victim of a sexual assault commonly in the form of incest, which may or may not stunt his psychosexual development (MacDonald, 1971).

Adolescence

Several researchers report that by adolescence, many rapists have experienced a prepubertal or postpubertal sexual trauma of one type or another (Cohen et al., 1971; Goldstein et al., 1981; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Longo, 1982). During adolescence, impairments in: intellectual attainment (Cohen et al., 1971), assertiveness, self-esteem, (Altrocchi, 1980; Cohen et al., 1971; Long, 1982) and levels of aspirations (Goldstein et al., 1981; Hursch, 1977) may occur. Accompanying these impairments may be an excessive exaggeration with masculine activity (Cohen et al., 1971), preoccupation with normalcy over genital development and functioning, (Longo, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983) and anxiety over interpersonal sexual activity (Levine & Koenig, 1980; Longo, 1982).

Researchers propose that rape fantasies develop at this time and the adolescent begins to act out in sexually perverse ways, becoming voyeurs, exhibitionists, and

compulsive masturbators (Cohen et al., 1971; Hursch, 1977; Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983; Longo, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983). The adolescent, feeling guilty over his perversities, begins to further isolate himself from his peers and loses any close emotional attachments that he may or may not have had (Groth & Birnbaum, 1979). What results is an increase in guilt and loneliness, a decrease in social skills, and an ideology that women are objects whom men have the "right" to rape. Thus, the "right justifies the might" (Sussman & Bordwell, 1981).

Environmental influences postulated to promote this type of development include: (a) family life characterized by parental rejection, cruelty or neglect (Altrocchi, 1980; Cohen et al., 1977; Goldstein et al., 1981); (b) a low socioeconomic status (Altrocchi, 1980; Goldstein et al., 1981; Hursch, 1977); (c) lack of communication about interpersonal relationships in the home and at school (Levine & Koenig, 1980); and (d) cultural configurations condoning violence against women (Brownmiller, 1975; Sanday, 1981). These environmental factors further serve to isolate the individual and direct his energy towards his fantasies as a means of satisfying his unmet needs.

In summary, it appears that the developmental profile of the rapist includes a variety of psychological and social factors that contribute to the expression (in fantasy and in reality) of sexual deviance which tends to appear around the time of puberty. Adolescence, as a critical period, is supported by the statistics which claim that most rapists are young males. Median ages of onset are reported variously as between 14 and 16 (Longo, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983), 15 and 19 (Goldstein et al., 1981), and 18 and 22 (Sussman & Bordwell, 1981). Age at first conviction is variously reported at 17 (Longo & Groth, 1983), 18 (Sussman & Bordwell, 1981, and 24 (Goldstein et al., 1981). However, these are rates of known arrests and convictions and may well be an overestimate of the true age of onset.

It is also interesting to note, that by the time of the first arrest, the adolescents generally have an extensive history of antisocial behavior including theft and truancy and a lifelong pathological relationship with women (Cohen et al., 1977). Finally, the contention that rapists are in search of sexual release does not appear supported by their self-reports as these men reportedly have frequent access to

several sexual relationships and some rapists have wives (Altrocchi, 1980; Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983).

The above profile was based upon retrospective offender research for the purpose of clarifying and describing developmental processes. As such, it does not pretend to be an empirical analysis, rather it was provided as an attempt to depict certain characteristics believed influential in the development of rape, rapists, and their fantasies. Demonstrated in the developmental profile was the appearance of sexual fantasies during adolescence. However, specific delineation of the function of these fantasies is required.

F.2.6 Functions of a Rapist's Fantasy

Although sexual fantasies may facilitate sexual arousal, this does not seem to be their primary function. Instead, fantasies have been found to compensate for frustration (Zimmer, Borchardt & Fischle, 1983) and/or fulfill emotional needs not met in real life (Crepault & Couture, 1980).

Zimmer et al., (1983) assert that fantasies compensate to alleviate the individual's frustrations:

> "Fantasies can include activities which seem socially unacceptable to the person and may also

> express wishes that are not totally unacceptable but that elicit too much anxiety to be shared with the partner... Fantasies are used quite often to combat aversive emotions like loneliness, anger and frustration" (p.49).

Crepault & Couture (1980) state the sexual fantasy has various functions:

> "First, it can contribute to the initiation or activation of the erotic excitement. Second, it may allow partial relief of unfulfilled or unrecognizable desires. Third, it may serve the purpose of some unconscious psycho-affective needs" (p.566).

Thus, it appears that fantasies function to deal with stresses that have overcome the individual and aid him in survival.

Generally, the individual has the capability to induce a fantasy, recognize that the fantasy is not a reality, and stop the fantasy by will. This capacity for control, however, may not be operative in the rapist as it appears that his fantasies function, not only to alleviate stress, but appears to be a prerequisite for action. Many rapists report fantasizing about rape, and follow the fantasy with the act.

Various themes become apparent through investigation of reported fantasies of rapists. Presentation of these various themes will be followed by actual reports by rapists of their fantasies and discussion of the function each type of fantasy seems to serve.

To begin with, a predominant theme appears that it is 'okay' to rape, and if the rapist so desires, it should then be done:

> "It was like a little voice saying "its all right, its all right, go ahead and rape and get your revenge...they even make movies of it" (Beneke, 1982: p.74)
>
> "I already fantasized about it, thousands of times. I never planned a rape. The rapes were spontaneous but I'd fantasize about them till I knew exactly what to do" (Carl in Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.51).
>
> "So, it just seemed kind of natural to act out this fantasy that was in my head, because I kind of regarded it as reality - that's what would happen" (Chris in Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.97).
>
> "...that feeling came over me. I knew I was going to do it. I don't know why, but I just did it" (Ben in Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p.107).
>
> "I was just thinking of having sex with her, but something bounced in my head and said 'Just do it' and I did it... I started saying to myself I'd like to have her... Every night and during the day when I'd be walking along, I'd have fantasies

about raping women..." (Ray in Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p.p. 115-120).

It appears that the fantasy to rape functions to convince the rapist that rape is morally correct and he has a right to commit the crime. The fantasy serves to convince the rapist that because he thought of rape and thought it was something okay to do, he should follow the thought with action, which he inevitably did.

A second theme arises surrounding issues of power where the rapist may capture and control his victim:

> "The characteristic scenario is one in which the victim initially resists the sexual advances of her assailant; he overpowers her and achieves sexual penetration; in spite of herself, the victim cannot resist her assailants sexual prowess and becomes sexually aroused and receptive to his embrace" (Groth, 1979: p.26).

Examples of "power" fantasies that have been reported by rapists include the following:

> "The fantasies would usually be violent at the beginning. I'd attack this girl and it would go on like that and then all of a sudden she would give in and it would be the start of a loving relationship. We'd be madly in love by the time I

finished raping her" (Steve in Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.8).

"That just fixed in my head; if I were to have sex with a woman, at some point she'd really get turned on by it, and I'd have a tremendous orgasm, and perhaps the lights would go out, even the room would shake" (Chris in Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.97).

"I had this image of being the Don Juan when I would be with a woman. I figured if I could overpower her sexually, then plus my sexual gratification, I was accomplishing an ego thing where they'd want to see me again" (Quentin in Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p.136).

The underlying search for acceptance and love, and the confusion between love and forced sex combines to delude the rapist that a woman requires and desires to be dominated in order to feel intimate with a man. That they are doing women a favor by raping them pervades their attitudes and allows them to feel adequate or powerful in their fantasies. Outside of their fantasies they feel painfully inadequate. Rape fantasies and committing rape, therefore, becomes exciting. It obliterates their sense of loneliness and substitutes a sense of control for their powerlessness. This tasty morsel - conquest in return for love - is not to be self-denied.

A third type of fantasy may be classified as an anger rape. With revenge in mind, the rapist intends to hurt, humiliate or degrade the victim. The characteristic scenario is described by Groth (1979):

> "...this type of offender attacks his victim, grabbing her, striking her, knocking her to the ground, beating her, tearing her clothes, and raping her. He may use a blitz style of attack, a violent surprise offensive, in which the victim is caught completely off guard" (p.p. 13-14).

The angry rapist is more violent and out of control than the power rapist both in his fantasies and in his actions. Rapists who have anger fantasies describe their rape fantasies as follows:

> "It was to humiliate them...I'd get relating her to Mom...Here Ma talked all this shit, and I'd get the urge to fix her" (Luke in Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p.179).

> "I never fantasized about rape-murder until after I was in prison...I certainly fantasized about hurting women though before I hurt anybody." (Carl in Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.55).

> "For as long as I can remember my fantasies related to hurting women" (Scott, 1982: p.1124).

Several rapists reported fantasizing about hurting women that symbolically represented their wives, mothers or rejecting lovers. The resentment, thoughts of revenge, and obsession with aggression probably serve to block the rapist from having any emotions toward the person he is fantasizing about, or in actuality attacking. The fantasies allow the offender to view the human as an object (MacDonald, 1971), anger diminishes the threat of being dominated by such an object (Crepault & Couture, 1980).

Beneke (1982) reports one rapist's graphic description which supports the hypothesis that his anger becomes uncontrollable and allows him to view the victim as an object symbolic of someone else, from whom he seeks revenge:

> "It wasn't a victim no more, it was my wife...It was like I pulled a gun and blew her brains out. That was my fantasy...I not only raped a girl or raped Jane in my head but I killed Jane. I killed her in my head and that was a beautiful high. When I blowed her away that day, she stayed dead for five years in my head" (p.p. 74-75).

A fourth type of fantasy that follows morbid, occult, violent and bizarre themes is the sadistic fantasy. The

intent is to abuse and torture; the motive is punishment, destruction and/or murder. (Groth, 1979).

Reported sadistic fantasies include the following:

> "The picture in my mind was one of torturing a victim with everything from matches and cigarette butts to a propane torch, electrical stimulation, needles, and so forth. I picked strangers for victims. A complete stranger is less human than someone you know" (Groth, 1979: p.56).
>
> "I remember in a rape when a woman attacked me, I fantasized about stabbing her with a knife in the anus - of all places. Just a degrading thought. Put her down and put her in her place for challenging me" (Levine & Koenig, 1980: p.66).
>
> "...some of them is bitches, you know? The bitches are the type that need to be raped. They need to have it stuffed to them hard and heavy to straighten them out...Usually I tied them down" (Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p.p. 148-149).

The nature of these violent fantasies exemplify the sadistic nature of the rapist and his lack of regard for the victim as a human being. Bondage, aggression, and mutilation are prevalent themes. This type of fantasy seems to be an extreme form of the anger rape; to control, violate and teach the victim a lesson that is their due. The thrill for the offender is not sexual but is contained within the torture inherent in their sadistic acts. The sadistic

fantasy functions to increase the thrill of violence and strengthen the rapist's belief the victim requires punishment.

In summary, it appears that four themes predominate the fantasy life of the rapist. Confirmation of power, diffusion of anger, expressions of sadism to punish, and belief in the right to rape pervade the reported fantasies of rapists who have been convicted for their crimes of rape.

The importance of a rapist's fantasy life is that there appears to be a flimsy barrier between these individual's fantasy life and their life in reality. Confusion between the two spheres exist. That is, fantasy becomes reality for the rapist; it is a prerequisite for action. Their present thoughts become their future actions:

> "...all these attacks, I fantasized them out ahead of time. I knew exactly what I was going to do. So all I did was relive these fantasies with the girls when I actually did pick them up" (Sussman & Bordwell, 1981: p170).

If in fact a rapist's fantasy becomes his or her reality, therapeutic measures require altering or stopping their fantasies from originally occurring in the form that they

do. Themes of power, anger, sadism, and the right to rape require obliteration and alteration. Substitution of more appropriate fantasies is required. From these accounts in the literature depicting characteristic fantasies reported by rapists, empirical research delineating the content and nature of rapists sexual fantasies appears warranted. Once this research has been conducted, therapeutic measures directed towards restructuring sexual offenders' thought processes may be a necessary and plausible next step.

Although the focus of this study is not on therapeutic intervention, a short description of treatment strategies related to fantasy restructuring will be presented. Inclusion of treatment strategies is based upon the premise that if ones actions result from the manner in which one thinks, then altering the manner in which a rapist fantasizes may prevent future commissions of the rape crime.

In discussing treatment strategies, Stanton Samenow (1984), in Inside the Criminal Mind, argued that the best time to reach a criminal of any type is when he is vulnerable. Thus, a rapist's state of mind becomes a critical factor. Only when the rapist assumes responsibility for his crime and feels despondent, guilty or

remorse over his actions, will therapy take effect. At the heart of this contention is the philosophy that man is capable of making choices between good and evil. Only when the rapist believes he is evil and wishes to be good will therapy make any difference.

Once therapy for the offender is initiated, restructuring his fantasies becomes an important adjunct, which requires:

> "...demolishing old thinking patterns, laying a new foundation by teaching new concepts, and building a new structure wherein the criminal puts into action what he is taught" (Samenow, 1984: p.216).

The process suggested by Samenow includes: recording ones thoughts during the 24 hours of the day, meeting in a group to discuss these thoughts, confrontation by the therapist and group members regarding the amorality of these thoughts, and teaching the offender to take a realistic view of himself, others, and the consequences resulting if such thoughts should become actions. The emphasis would be on the occurring fantasies of rape, and learning new thoughts

to replace the thoughts of anger, powerlessness and rejection.

It would be important to teach the rapist to identify and reflect his feelings about himself; that fear, rejection, loneliness, and inadequacy are built into life and can be used as vehicles for positive change, rather than overwhelming destruction of self and others. It must be learned that the smallest breach of integrity is unacceptable as it may unknowingly hurt any number of people. Because aversive situations are likely to happen, the rapist must be taught to prepare for them and meet them in socially acceptable ways. Thus, a whole new way of thinking and fantasizing must be learned that will permeate the rapist's entire life (Samenow, 1984).

In essence, the rapist must learn that as a rapist he is an undesirable person, and that change is not only desirable, but possible if the individual is willing to work hard. Rapists must learn to be accountable for their actions and learn to reward themselves for behavior and thoughts that hurt neither themselves nor others. Samenow (1984) stated: "The reason for the emphasis on thinking was that today's thoughts contain the seed of tomorrows crime"

(p.220). Thus, if the rapist can be taught to view women realistically as human beings who have: a right to be safe, are equal partners rather than sources of threat, and are not responsible for the rapist's inadequacies, perhaps the rapist will exonerate women, rather than rape them in his fantasies.

Finally, it is important to note that although rape is a crime committed by an individual, society has the responsibility to protect the member from hurting himself or others. In order for society to protect individuals from crimes of rape or other crimes resembling rape:

> "We will need nothing less than a revolution in consciousness among men. We must create a consciousness that relates to women as people instead of property, that acknowledges and refuses to accept as normal lives of constraint for women, a consciousness that ceases to blame women for rape, and finally a consciousness that is able to acknowledge with clarity its anger at women and put that anger aside" (Beneke, 1982: p.33).

Thus, it may be concluded that treatment measures must not only be implemented at the individual level but also at societal levels. Societal fantasies as well as the individual's, require modification in order to overcome the

destructive thoughts that prevail as acceptable and serve to validate the injustices that occur between individuals, countries and nations. One could legitimately argue that war is the ultimate rape between countries. Therefore, it becomes imperative to change the prevailing philosophies of conquest, and learn that some fantasies are acceptable whereas other are not. Changing prevailing philosophies of conquest appears to be a monumental task. However, researchers investigating the influence of pornography on violent behavior have begun this important task. Thus, a brief review of the literature concerning the influence (or lack of) of pornography on proclivity to rape will be presented in the following paragraphs.

Research efforts on pornography remained almost nonexistent up until the early seventies. A major turning point in this state of affairs arose out of the study conducted by the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1971) in the United States. This investigation concluded that no evidence of a relationship between exposure to erotic presentations and subsequent sexual crimes exists (Donnerstein, 1980). However, following this study, inconsistent evidence has arisen questioning the

validity of their report and opening the area for further investigation. Several researchers argue that pornography does lead to the development of rape (Altrocchi, 1980; Beneke, 1982; Levine & Koenig, 1980).

Groth (1979) stated that pornography has been particularly influential in promoting the view of women and children as powerless objects. Explicit depictions of the sexual expression of power, anger and control abound throughout portrayals of child-bondage, sado-masochism and sexual abuse found in pornographic magazines. The "participants" obviously do not occupy the same status in issues of consent, power or control. Without exception, pornography portrays women and children as "love-slaves" whose destiny it is to serve man. This p[illegible]sexual abuse is vicious propaganda which primes the "powerless" female and child as the preferred targets for the power-seeking individual.

Pornography is derived from the Greek work "Pornea" which defined means "low whore" - a commodity which may be bought (Beneke, 1982). It is contended that pornography not only promotes viewing women as commodities, but influences the perception of women as visual surfaces rather than human

beings (Beneke, 1982). Rape will develop when men become obsessed with these images in the following way:

> "Clearly, boys and young teenagers learn to regard a woman's body as valued visual property, which they can at times get to enjoy for free. In the conception of sex as a commodity, sex is something a man can buy, sell, get for free or steal (rape). Similarly, a woman as visual property can be treated as a commodity to be bought, sold, gotten for free, or stolen" (Beneke, 1982: 27).

Another contention, is that pornography provides conditioning associating women with sexual violence that becomes a learned sexual preference. Donnerstein (1980) studied 120 male college undergraduates who were identified through a self-report questionnaire, as likely or not likely to rape. The two groups were presented with erotic and nonerotic films, then given a chance to act aggressively against a female confederate. Donnerstein concluded that aggressive-erotic stimuli were at least in part responsible for aggressive responses against women. He concluded that aggression resulted through the females association to the victim in the film - making her an aggressive cue stimulus that may elicit an aggressive response. Further research, varying the sexual identity of the film victim and

confederate is required to substantiate Donnerstein's conclusions.

Several researchers argue that pornography legitimizes rape (Beneke, 1982; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Sussman & Bordwell, 1981) and that rapists recognize pornography as a way of legitimizing their crimes (Levine & Koenig, 1980; Sussman & Bordwell, 1981). Offender research reveals varying degrees of pornographic influences. Some rapists stated that pornography had no influence, or little influence in their crimes (Malamuth, 1981). Others argued the pornography gave them specific ideas, influenced their fantasies of rape, which ultimately were acted out in real life (Levine & Koenig, 1980).

Malamuth (1981) argued that pornography is hate literature against women that commonly promotes the attitude that women wish to be raped. In a study of 29 male college undergraduates Malamuth (1981) conducted a two (exposure) by two (orientation) by two (instruction) by two (experimenter) analysis of variance on penile tumescence and arousal levels to scenes of rape and consensual sex. He found that exposure to rape scenes stimulated rape fantasies in some subjects. However, it was not specified whether the arousal

was due to the rape, the violence, or both. Nevertheless, these results seem to indicate that violent sexual scenes, may in some cases, stimulate rape fantasies that contribute to future deviant sexual conduct. If this is true, one would predict that pornographic portrayal of rape may influence the development of "rape-prone" individuals.

Beneke (1982) described how pornographic depictions influence the development of rapists. He argues that in addition to pornography; advertising, television and fiction novels contain "rape signs" which promote the exploitation of women. These signs become validated attitudes that insult women and make them legitimate targets of rape. These attitudes held by the rapist are therefore held as prime determinants in his development.

An example of a pervasive "rape sign" is the cave-man cartoon commonly found in men's magazines, which promotes the attitude that it is funny and macho to rape:

> "Such cartoons clearly portray a man trying to force sex on a women; they clearly suggest that such situations are funny. They exploit the widely held belief that if a man and a woman know each other, or if the man has no weapon, it's not really rape if the man forces sex upon the woman. Yet we seldom connect such cartoons to rape" (Beneke, 1982: 10).

In summary, the hypothesis that the viewing of pornographic material is causally related to deviant forms of sexuality (i.e., rape) as a function of increased arousal and aggression against women, is currently an unresolved issue under empirical investigation. The President's study yielded a barrage of research which has resulted in challenging the conclusions made by the early studies. It seems likely that pornography does have an influence on the development of rapists, possibly in condoning violent attitudes towards women, legitimizing their fantasies, and in some cases, providing predisposed men, with a violent repertoire of actions to engage.

Some methodological problems exist in pornographic research. To begin with, Malamuth (1981) stated that the President's studies were limited in two respects rendering them inconclusive:

> "First a distinction was not made between materials that merely depict explicit sexual content and those involving violent and/or coercive-exploitative portrayals of sexual relationships...Second, research related to the sexual violence issue was of a correlational nature involving retrospective reporting and seriously limiting the opportunity for establishing causal effects" (p.35).

Several studies supporting the contention that pornography influences the etiology of rape suffer from the same limitations of nonspecificity and correlational rather than causal data. Thus, future research requires examining the specific conditions under which fantasy and arousal patterns differ by exposure to sexual stimuli, violent stimuli and sexually-violent stimuli. In addition, standardized attitude surveys could be developed to differentiate between rapists' attitudes and those held by non-rapists. The research methodology also suffers in that only the very immediate effects were explored, thus disregarding any long term effects.

Another problem with pornographic research is that it may be ethically bound, as it may increase rape prone attitudes. However, if in fact pornography does increase the proclivity to rape, not studying these issues may also be unethical (Malamuth, 1981). A major limitation within these studies is that they are often conducted on college students in a laboratory, rather than on the rapists themselves (who are a difficult population to sample). Laboratory findings may not generalize outside the setting (Feshback & Malamuth, 1978), nor to the population of

rapists, however, they may reflect societies attitudes in general.

An assumption generally made in these studies is that fantasies of rape influence future conduct. As no prospective studies in this area have been done, empirical evidence for this assumption does not exist. Further investigation of the influence of fantasy in the development of rape and the rapist is sorely required.

G.2.7 Chapter Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter was to provide a comprehensive review of the literature currently available concerning rape, the rapist and their fantasies. In order to accomplish this, knowledge regarding the history of sexual oppression, operational definitions of rape, motives underlying rape, theoretical approaches to the etiology of rape, a developmental profile of the rapist, functions of a rapist's fantasy, treatment strategies and pornographic influences, were reviewed. Based on the information presented in the body of this chapter, the following conclusions and areas of further research are offered.

1. Throughout the historical literature, the female has been regarded as a chattel at common law, her place in

society was determined by the father who, as head of the household, was vested with proprietary rights over the female offspring. These rights were often manifest as sexual exploitation and oppression of women and children. Female oppression is further reflected in societal attitudes encouraging the objectification of women as demonstrated by the church, judiciary and professionals alike. Until this historical oppression is recognized as currently existent and in need of redress, prevalent attitudes exploiting women's status will remain.

2. Operationally, rape has been variously defined as an attitude, expression, symptom or type of some underlying psychological dysfunction in the individual who commits rape. If one accepts these definitions as accurate, then therapeutic intervention directed towards alleviating the underlying dysfunction is required.

3. Most commonly cited motives for rape are based upon psychological, environmental and sociological factors. A power orientation underlying these factors, serves as the strategic function the offending individual utilizes in gratifying the unresolved conflict or unmet psychological need, which researchers believe is expressed by a sexual

assault. However, it is unlikely that rape may be understood unidimensionally and that rapists are simply driven by power motivations. Thus, multifactorial research specifically delineating which factors, and the manner in which they interact, are important areas to investigate for understanding the motives and functions underlying commission of a sexual crime.

4. Several etiological theories of rape have been proposed. Research efforts to validate these theories has been limited, however the following conclusions may be drawn:

- biological theories are largely not supported by empirical evidence. A biological basis of rape is probably only observed in cases presenting functional brain disorders.

- sex-role theories postulate that rape is a specific occurrence of the global set of differential roles and relations across gender. Such theories have received moderate experimental support. Cross-cultural research has provided affirmation to these notions.

- situational contingency theories account for the occurrence of rape under conditions in which machismo is a central value.

- the psychoanalytic approach postulates that rape is a function of an unresolved oedipus complex. Empirical support does not exist outside of the tautological reasoning of psychoanalytic case studies.

- psychiatric theories emphasize unresolved psychosexual experiences which result in rape fantasies. The fantasies become manifest in the act of rape. Empirical support is limited by techniques available for measurement.

- psychological theories provide useful typologies of rapists based on retrospective data. However, they do not delineate causal developmental factors.

- developmental factors may only be accounted for when one considers the matrix and aggregation of social,

familial, biological, psychological, religious and political forces. Currently, the research in this area is too limited to be considered conclusive.

It may therefore be seen that exploration as to the development of the rapist is a complex and nebulous problem. Further definitive conclusions may only be drawn when more sophisticated experimental tools have been developed, and more empirical studies have occurred.

5. Several of the etiological theories of rape ascertained that the occurrence of particular sexual fantasies in adolescence may be a pivotal point in the actual commission of a sexual assault. Despite the heterogeneity of offenders, a review of the literature reveals a potential composite picture which may profile the development of the rapist from childhood to adolescence. This profile describes the child as a possible victim of a sexual assault who in adolescence suffers impairments in achievement, esteem and psychosexual growth. Researchers propose that rape fantasies develop at this time and the adolescent begins to act out in sexually perverse ways. Environmental influences, such as parental rejection,

enhance the adolescents' anxiety, which causes him to further withdraw from his social network and turn towards his fantasies for fulfillment of unmet needs. Research investigating the validity of this developmental profile is required as it currently stands only as a subjective description.

6. A fantasy was presented as a product of the rapist's imagination which functions to aid the rapist in survival, and works as a prerequisite for action. Four themes appear to predominate the sexual fantasies reported by rapists including: confirmation of power, diffusion of anger, expressions of sadism to punish, and belief in their right to rape. A flimsy barrier between the individual's fantasy life and their life in reality appears to exist. Thus, it appears from the literature that fantasy becomes reality for the rapist and functions as a prerequisite for action. Empirical research delineating the content and nature of rapists' sexual fantasies appears warranted.

7. Accepting the proposition that several fantasies play a determinant role for an individual's actions; fantasy restructuring replacing destructive rape fantasies with nondestructive fantasies may be an important adjunctive

measure in the therapeutic process designed to reduce an offenders proclivity to recommit a sexual crime. This restructuring appears to be necessary both on the individual level as well as societal levels, as themes of conquest pervade fantasies at all levels.

8. The effect of pornography upon the commission of rape, is currently an unresolved issue under empirical investigation. However, these studies suggest pornography, although not the sole determinant in rape, may be a contributory factor. It appears likely that pornography condones violent attitudes and legitimizes the "rape" fantasies, providing predisposed men with a violent repertoire of actions, permission to engage in sexually assaultive behavior. Nevertheless, until empirical research demonstrating this relation is conducted, definitive conclusions may not be made.

It may therefore be seen that the exploration as to the dynamics surrounding rape, the rapist and their fantasies is a complex and nebulous problem. Problems in obtaining adequate samples, sophisticated experimental tools, and aggregating contributory factors, remain unresolved dilemmas in empirical investigation. Despite these limitations,

research investigating offenders of this type is justified by provisional requirements to assist those in need of "help", as well as to protect societal members from those who pose a personal threat to their safe-being.

It is evident from this review of the literature that knowledge surrounding the development of rapists and their fantasies is required. This study will attempt to increase this knowledge by investigating: (1) the background histories of a sample of convicted rapists; (2) the types of sexual fantasies they report to have, and; (3) how these fantasies differ from those reported by individuals who have not been convicted of committing a sexual crime.

In order to investigate the background histories of convicted sexual offenders, relevant information will be elicited by both empirical and clinical methods of analysis. Investigation of the nature of sexual fantasies rests upon the assumption that ones thoughts influence the actions one may take. In order to test this assumption, a checklist containing descriptions of a variety of sexual fantasies has been developed as the measurement instrument for this study. Utilization of this instrument is employed to empirically assess: (1) whether or not sexual offenders report

different sexual fantasies than nonoffenders, and; (2) how these fantasies differ in content between groups of individuals. Justification for this research rests in the paucity of information currently available regarding sexual offenders, their development, and the influence of sexual fantasies upon the commission(s) of their crimes.

III. CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

In order to increase our knowledge and understanding of sexual fantasies reportedly held by sexual offenders, an empirical assessment of the nature and content of these fantasies was undertaken during the spring and summer of 1986.

A.3.1 Subjects

The subjects utilized in this study consisted of 71 adult males (over 18 years of age) currently residing in or around the city of Edmonton, Alberta. Fifty "nonoffending" males (not convicted of sexual offense) were randomly chosen from a variety of men located on the campus grounds within and surrounding the University of Alberta. Thus, the majority of "nonoffending" subjects consisted of spring and summer students who were willing to voluntarily participate in an educational research project. To be included in this group, one only had to be of the male gender, above 18 years of age, without a criminal conviction for a sexual offense, and willing to voluntarily participate in completing the empirical assessment.

A second group of subjects were obtained from a

forensic unit in Alberta Hospital, where convicted sexual offenders receive therapeutic intervention while serving time, as defined by the sentence adjudicated for their criminal offense. The criteria for inclusion in this group, consisted of: (a) male above 18 years of age; (b) convicted of "rape" prior to the 1982 revisions in the Criminal Code of Canada, and/or; (c) convicted of a "Sexual Assault" as defined by the 1982 revisions made in the Criminal Code. As there appeared to be few convicted rapists currently available for study, other sexual offenders (such as incest offenders) were included for purposes of comparison. Thus, the group of sexual offenders utilized in this study consisted of 15 men who were convicted for a sexual assault, which may not constitute the crime of rape as it is legally defined, and 6 men who were charged and convicted of a sexual crime which constitutes rape as it was defined legally in the Criminal Code, and subjectively for the purpose of this study. It is also important to note that one's conviction may not necessarily indicate accurately, the crime which was, in fact, committed. For instance, an individual may be charged with murder, when in fact, the crime consisted of an aggravated sexual assault followed by

murder. Thus, clear definition of the rapist is rendered tenuous by ambiguous definitions of the offense within the Criminal Code. Despite these limitations, offenders who conceded to committing a forcible sexual assault on a nonconsenting victim, were included as rapists within this study.

Voluntary participation was the key criterion for inclusion of all subjects. This was obtained through explanation of the purposes of this research: (1) as an investigation to promote knowledge surrounding the types of fantasies commonly experienced by various groups of men, and; (2) as a means to develop a clinically valuable tool to assess an individual's sexual fantasies. Participation from all subjects was further ascertained by a guarantee of confidentiality regarding their responses acquired throughout the study. Protection of the volunteers' anonymity was ensured through the absence of name usage on any of the implemented measurement tools. As a further measure of caution, each interview was conducted blind as to the identity of individual participants who, thus, remained unknown to the examiner.

From this process, 50 out of 55 individuals solicited

to participate from the University grounds agreed to complete the assessment procedure and constituted the nonoffending male group. The 5 individuals who refused to participate declined on the premise that the assessment was too personal and offensive to partake in. The resulting sample of nonoffending males, ranged in age from 18 to 50 years with a mean age of 27 years.

The 21 sexual offenders who participated were drawn from a variety of individuals currently residing in a forensic unit of Alberta Hospital. Subjects were chosen by the unit staff members based on the criteria previously mentioned. All of the 21 individuals chosen by the staff members agreed to participate in the research, and ranged in age from 20 to 47 years, with a mean age of 35 years.

It is important to mention the limitations concerning the samples chosen for this study. To begin with, the selection of nonoffenders from the University area yielded an extremely high proportion of students, limiting the generalizations and representation of other types of men. For example, students may differ from working men in their sexual fantasies. Thus, generalizations to other individuals than males who are currently summer college

students or likely to frequent the University area during the summer months, may not be accurately made. However, in light of the sensitivity and personal nature of this research, participation from individuals likely more familiar with the importance of investigating a subject surrounded by a "taboo", would be less offending overall, than eliciting participation from those unfamiliar with educational research.

A second limitation in the sampling procedure lay in the choice of incarcerated sexual offenders who are currently receiving intensive therapeutic intervention directly related to their crimes. First, only a very small percentage of individuals who commit rape are actually convicted for their crime (Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983). Secondly, of those who are convicted, differences between individuals who receive therapeutic treatment and those who do not, is unknown. Thirdly, offenders who volunteer to participate in research probably differ from those who refuse. Thus generalizations to sexual offenders, other than those who have been incarcerated and the recipients of some method of therapeutic intervention (usually requiring admission of their guilt and expressed desires for change),

cannot be made. Despite these limitations, investigation of the convicted sexual offenders' sexual fantasies is warranted by the very paucity of information currently available; and that which is, has suggested the importance of fantasies on commission(s) of a sexual crime (Beneke, 1982; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Friday, 1980; Groth, 1979; Levine & Koenig, 1980; MacCulloch, Snowden & Mills, 1983; MacDonald, 1979; Sussman & Bordwell, 1981).

As a result of the limitations cited above, this study focused upon measurement of the variation demonstrated between incarcerated sexual offenders currently receiving therapy and nonoffending males currently attending summer school. Generalizations to all sexual offenders and all men, is rendered tenuous by the lack of a representative sample. Nevertheless, justification for this research lies in the need for understanding the importance of sexual fantasies in commission of a sexual crime. Furthermore, development of a clinically valuable measurement device investigating ones sexual fantasies, is warranted by acceptance of the premise that fantasies have influential potential in the commission of a sexual crime.

B.3.2 Method

Following procurement of permission from the necessary authorities (organizational administrators) to administer the proposed instruments to the sample described earlier, individual permission from the participants was obtained. For the 50 nonoffenders, permission was obtained individually, and administration of the measurement tools were immediately conducted. For the 21 offenders, the directing psychiatrist[9] of the Phoenix program held a group session with all staff and ward residents to explain the purposes of this research, answer questions relevant to their concerns, and acquire voluntary cooperation from those willing to participate in this study. At this time, 100 percent cooperation from all individuals (both staff and residents) was obtained. Administration of the measurement tools was conducted over the following two weeks.

Interviewing the sexual offenders during these two weeks was conducted in the following manner. Each individual (who's identity remained unknown to the examiner) was brought into a designated room to be interviewed. The purposes of the research and measures taken to ensure confidentiality were again explained. Informed consent was

obtained and administration of the measurement tools followed.

Individuals from both groups were required to answer questions posed by the examiner which were drawn from the Background Information Questionnaire[10] exhibited in Appendix A (page 177). Information acquired from this questionnaire was to be utilized in gaining a clearer understanding of the background histories of the individuals sampled in this study. Thus, empirical assessment of the obtained data was not conducted. Rather, the information was utilized for descriptive purposes, which will be discussed later in Chapter V of this paper.

Following administration of the Background Information Questionnaire, each individual was required to complete the Sexual Fantasy Checklist.[11] Upon completion of the checklist, subjects were encouraged to ask questions or make comments regarding their experience of the assessment.[12] Further debriefing regarding the utility of the questionnaire and checklist was implemented as a means to dissipate any arousal, which may have occured as a result of completing the checklist.[13]

In addition to the measures described above,

administration of a Debriefing Survey (exhibited in Appendix B) was conducted upon 5 nonoffenders and 5 sexual offenders who were randomly chosen from within their groups. This survey was administered, as a means to: (1) further investigate the nature and function of the individual's fantasies; (2) provide a validity check against the content measured by the checklist; (3) provide the individual with the opportunity to freely express his fantasies without restriction by item availability, and; (4) provide the examiner an opportunity for subjective evaluation regarding; the utility of the checklist, the functions of an individual's fantasies and the personalities of the particular individual.[14] Finally, information obtained from all 71 subjects were included in the present study to complete the data collection and interpretation.

C.3.3 Research Instruments

The first measurement instrument administered to all subjects, was the Background Information Questionnaire (listed in Appendix A), which was developed to obtain descriptive information regarding the life histories of the individuals sampled in this study. This questionnaire included 33 questions out of which only 9 of the questions

were statistically analyzed. Responses from the remaining questions were utilized for subjective interpretation to clarify the background histories characteristic of the individuals studied. Exclusion of these items was justified in that the obtained information would require a separate study of its own to do justice to this type of research. Although the investigation of life histories was not the focal point of this research, the obtained information presented this author with a greater understanding of each individual, and of possible factors underlying the development of an individual who has committed a sexual offense. Information yielded by this questionnaire will be presented separately in Chapter V, which attempts to provide a clearer understanding of the sexual offender from a clinical point of view. Information from the 9 questions upon which statistical procedures were performed focused upon delineating the offenders:

Area of residence	Level of education
Alcohol consumption	Marital status
History of sexual abuse	Religious affiliation
History of physical abuse	Use of pornography
Age	

In light of previous research findings that these factors may influence ones proclivity to rape (Beneke, 1982; Donnerstein, 1980; Groth & Birnbaum, 1979; Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983; Levine & Koenig, 1980; Longo, 1982; Scott, 1982), inclusion of this information appears to be justified. Limitations surrounding this type of information rests in the dependence upon self-reports, possible losses in memory and lack of control over responding in socially desirable ways. Thus, gathering information in this manner is dependent upon the individuals' honesty and memory. Attempts to compensate for these shortcomings were implemented by asking subjects to report specific acts, age(s) of occurrence and who may have been involved. Nevertheless, self-report measures remain a methodological problem, which to date has not been adequately resolved (Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983). Despite these limitations, justification for inclusion of this information rests in acquiring clearer conceptions of how individuals perceive their lives. Furthermore, establishment of rapport was facilitated by allowing each individual the opportunity to discuss himself and feel comfortable, before completing the Sexual Fantasy Checklist,

which he was aware might contain even more personal information.

The second instrument utilized in this study was the Sexual Fantasy Checklist (developed by this author), which was developed to investigate the types of sexual fantasies characteristically reported by various types of individuals. Development of the items contained within the checklist evolved through: (1) the author's imagination; (2) descriptions of sexual fantasies provided by several male friends, and; (3) perusal of hard-core pornographic magazines (such as Blue Boy). As this checklist was developed exclusively to meet the requirements of this research, measures of reliability[15] and validity could not be reported. However, face validity was achieved as feedback from individuals who read the checklist before it was administered to the sample was positive, and committee approval from administrators within the institutions from which the samples were drawn, was achieved.

The checklist was divided into 12 sections in attempts to make the instrument more palatable to complete and allow for profile analysis differentiating groups of individuals, to be conducted. Subjective classification of the 12

sections was based upon pooling items which appeared to be related to particular domains, as judged by this author. These sections were subjectively given names and descriptions believed reflective of the items within each section. As such, the chosen titles are merely descriptive and have not been empirically tested. These titles and descriptions are presented in the following table.

Table 1

Table and Description of the Sections of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist

	Section Title	Description
I	Power and Domination	items descriptive of power and control over another; superiority, authority, and commandment over others.
II	Bondage	items descriptive of rendering another or self into a physically helpless position.
III	Seduction and Courtship	items descriptive of actions taken to induce the recipients love or affection for the respective suitor.
IV	Sexual Aggression	items descriptive of overpowering sexual activities aimed at self-satisfaction rather than mutual satisfaction. Elements of power, anger, exploitation and humiliation may be involved.

V	Anger and Hatred	items descriptive of the individual's contempt and disliking for another. Some elements of verbal or physical violence may be involved.
VI	Sadism	items which are bizarre, violent and cruel, with the underlying intent to torture, maim, destroy or murder the victim.
VII	Masochism	items which are derogatory, humiliating or harmful to the initiating individual who is a voluntary participant.
VIII	Love, Friendship and Intimacy	items descriptive of respect, trust, sharing, caring and desire to spend their life with a special person.
IX	Spiritual Worship	items descriptive of obsessive preoccupation with the pure virginal female in need of protection and worship.
X	Submission and Dependence	items descriptive of the individual's desires to have someone take responsibility for their health, actions and security.
XI	Rejection and Insecurity	items descriptive of the individual's fear of being alone and not loved or liked by others.
XII	Mutual Sexual Activity	items descriptive of sexual activities that are mutually engaged in, which are not harmful, destructive or exploitative of either partner; rather they tend towards mutual pleasure and satisfaction.

Following each section are two questions asking the respondents to report their current state of offensiveness and arousal towards the items within each section. Response choices are based on a 5-point Likert Scale ranging from: (1) Offensiveness: Extremely Offensive to Not Offensive At All; (2) Arousal: Extremely Aroused to Not Aroused At All. These questions were included as a means to obtain a measure of the individual's concommitant attitudes towards the various types of presented items.

A final question regarding the amount of time reportedly spent per day engaging in sexual fantasizing is included following the last section of the checklist. A 10-point Likert Scale ranging from: Never to Every Half Hour, was utilized for measurement of the reported frequencies.

Each section of the checklist contained varying numbers of items, ranging from 10 items in Section 2 to 59 items in Section 6. Placement of each section was determined subjectively; a balance between sections appearing to be socially desirable were interspersed with less socially desirable sections in an attempt to control the amount of negative or positive emotional reactions built up by the

previous section. Although this strategy appears logical, empirical testing of the carry-over effects across sections, was not conducted.

It is important to note that validity and reliability estimates are necessary to determine the utility of this checklist. As mentioned previously, internal reliability estimates were investigated in the item analysis conducted upon the subjects' responses. Face validity for the scale was also investigated, as each respondent was asked to make comments regarding the utility of the checklist and to add fantasies not listed in the measurement tool. Despite the lack of knowledge currently available surrounding the utility of the checklist employed in this study, the very nature of the individuals under investigation, and previous research findings validating the importance of fantasies on commission of crime, renders the use of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist applicable as a measurement tool for the purposes of this research.

The Debriefing Survey exhibited in Appendix B, administered to 10 of the 71 subjects was utilized as a further measurement device to investigate the individuals' fantasies and provide a content validity check for the

checklist previously described. This survey consisted of 24 questions, which were read by the examiner. The respondents were asked to answer each question verbally, and were given as much time as they required to complete their response. This survey was utilized for clinical purposes, rather than being subjected to a statistical analysis. Information derived from this instrument will be discussed in Chapter Five, which focuses upon clinic interpretations derived from surveying the participants included in this research project.

IV. CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis

The literature review presented in Chapter Two revealed that sexual offenders report specific fantasies similar to crimes they have been convicted of. However, limitations in the methodology employed by the aforementioned studies, results in a lack of empirical support for their contentions. Thus, in an attempt to empirically assess the content of sexual fantasies reported by a group of sexual offenders and nonoffenders, the following research questions and methods of analysis were employed.

A.4.1 Research Questions

Although literary contentions assert that sexual offenders report specific "rape" fantasies relevant to their crimes, they often fail to utilize a control group as a means of differentiating sexual fantasies reported by nonoffenders. Consequently, for purposes of the present study, the research question adopted to investigate whether sexual offenders report fantasies characteristically different from nonoffenders, was:

> Do sexual offenders[16] differ from nonoffenders in their reported sexual fantasies?

In that it seemed likely that offenders would differ from nonoffenders in their reported sexual fantasies, it was important to investigate how the content of the sexual fantasies differed between groups. The research question formulated to investigate this was:

> What sections of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist discriminate between the fantasy content described by sexual offenders and nonoffenders?

The third question investigated in this study was based upon the factor analysis conducted upon the Sexual Fantasy Checklist which determined three factors as underlying the measurement tool. This question was:

> How do sexual offenders differ from nonoffenders in sexual fantasy content, as delineated by factors found to be descriptive of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist?

B.4.2 Method of Analysis

In order to empirically assess the posed research questions, the following statistical procedures were employed:

1. Measures of internal consistency (using Hoyt estimates and Chronbachs Alpha) testing the homogeneity of

items within the checklist and a principle components factor analysis were employed to determine the reliability and possible factors underlying the items utilized in the Sexual Fantasy Checklist.

This analysis of the measurement tool was conducted to determine the appropriateness of utilizing the Checklist as a measure to investigate the research questions previously described.

2. A Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) on three groups (sexual offenders, rapists and nonoffenders) was the second statistical method employed in this research.

This procedure was utilized to determine whether or not differences in reported sexual fantasies exist between the groups of nonoffenders, sexual offenders and those convicted specifically for rape. The MANOVA was computed utilizing a Wilks Lambda test as the measure of significant differences between groups. The significance of the Lambda according to the 95 percent Confidence Interval based on the Heck Test was then computed to isolate where the differences lay. For example, if it was found that rapists have different sexual fantasies than non-rapists, the Heck estimate would be utilized to determine where on the twelve sections of the

Checklist significant differences could be found.

3. A Multivariate Analysis of Variance on two groups was a third statistical procedure utilized.

In light of the small number of convicted rapists available for study, the data obtained from this group and that of the other sexual offenders was collapsed into one group that will be referred to as the "sexual criminals". Comparisons between the sexual criminals and nonoffenders was obtained utilizing the Wilks Lambda test to determine if significant differences could be found on the reported sexual fantasies. The Heck Test and Hotelling T^2 Test was employed to delineate where differences between the two groups on the Checklist could be found. Additional utilization of the Hotelling T^2 Test was employed as a means of overcoming the problem of bias in finding significant differences by chance when the t-test is repeated numerous times on the same sample (Winer, 1971). Thus, the twenty-one means from the group of sexual criminals were simultaneously compared to those of the nonoffending sample.

4. A Multivariate Analysis of Variance of the three groups on the three factor scores was conducted as further measure of data analysis.

This procedure was employed as a means to answer the third research question previously described. A Wilks-Lambda Test was utilized to determine whether or not significant differences could be found.

5. A Multivariate Profile Analysis graphically displaying the different profiles exhibited between sexual offenders, rapists and nonoffenders was conducted for the purpose of clinically evaluating "characteristic" profiles demonstrated by the three groups.

Use of this method assumes that differences in sexual fantasies reported by individuals convicted of some type of sexual offense and those not convicted of a sexual offense, exists. In order to test this assumption, the Multivariate Profile Analysis compares the profiles plotted in Figure 1, in the following three ways (Morrison, 1967): (1) a test of the equality of response means through a comparison of the vector of variable means; (2) a comparison of the parallelism of the profile line segments; and, (3) a test of the equality of the treatment levels through a comparison of the group means calculated over all variables. The results are indicated through an F-test using a Wilks-Lambda significant at the .05 level.

Figure 1

Multivariate Profile Analysis on Sexual Offenders, Rapists and Nonoffenders

(Transformed Data)

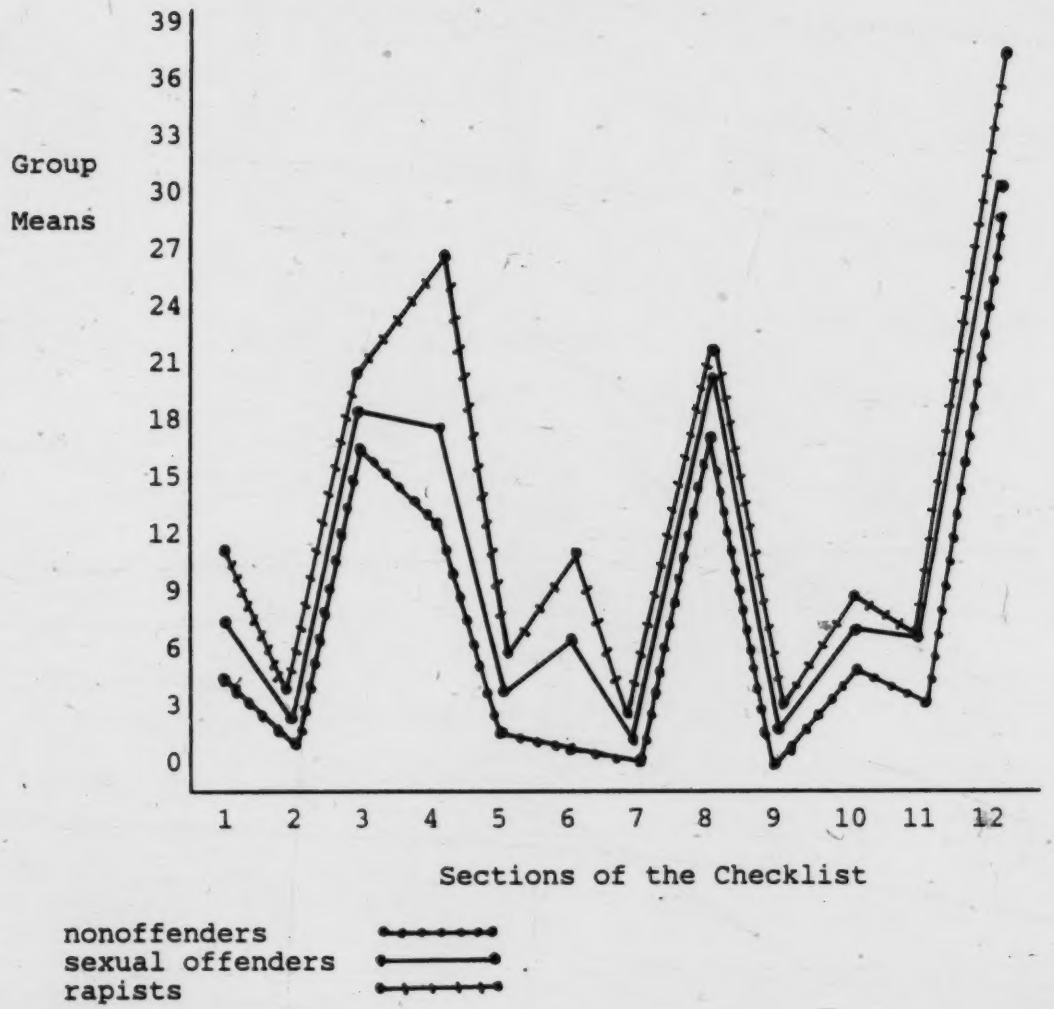

Table 2

Table of Means for Figure 1

Group	Sections of the Checklist											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nonoffenders	4.7	1.5	16.6	12.8	1.6	1.2	.60	17.5	.58	4.8	3.3	28.0
Sexual Offenders	7.0	2.0	18.0	17.0	3.3	6.1	1.3	20.1	1.9	6.8	6.0	29.1
Rapists	11.3	3.3	20.5	26.3	5.3	10.3	1.5	21.8	2.8	8.2	6.0	37.3

F - ratio = 1.58, Probability = .057

6. A Multivariate Profile Analysis conducted upon the combined group of sexual criminals (including both sexual offenders and rapists) compared to the nonoffenders, was included as a means of more clearly portraying the profile differences between groups. These profiles are displayed in Figure 2, followed by a Table of Means (Table 3) related to the exhibited profiles.

C.4.3 Results

In order to determine the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist as an appropriate measurement tool for the purpose of this research, measures of internal consistency testing the homogeneity of the items were employed. Two statistical

Figure 2

Multivariate Profile Analysis on Sexual Criminals and Nonoffenders

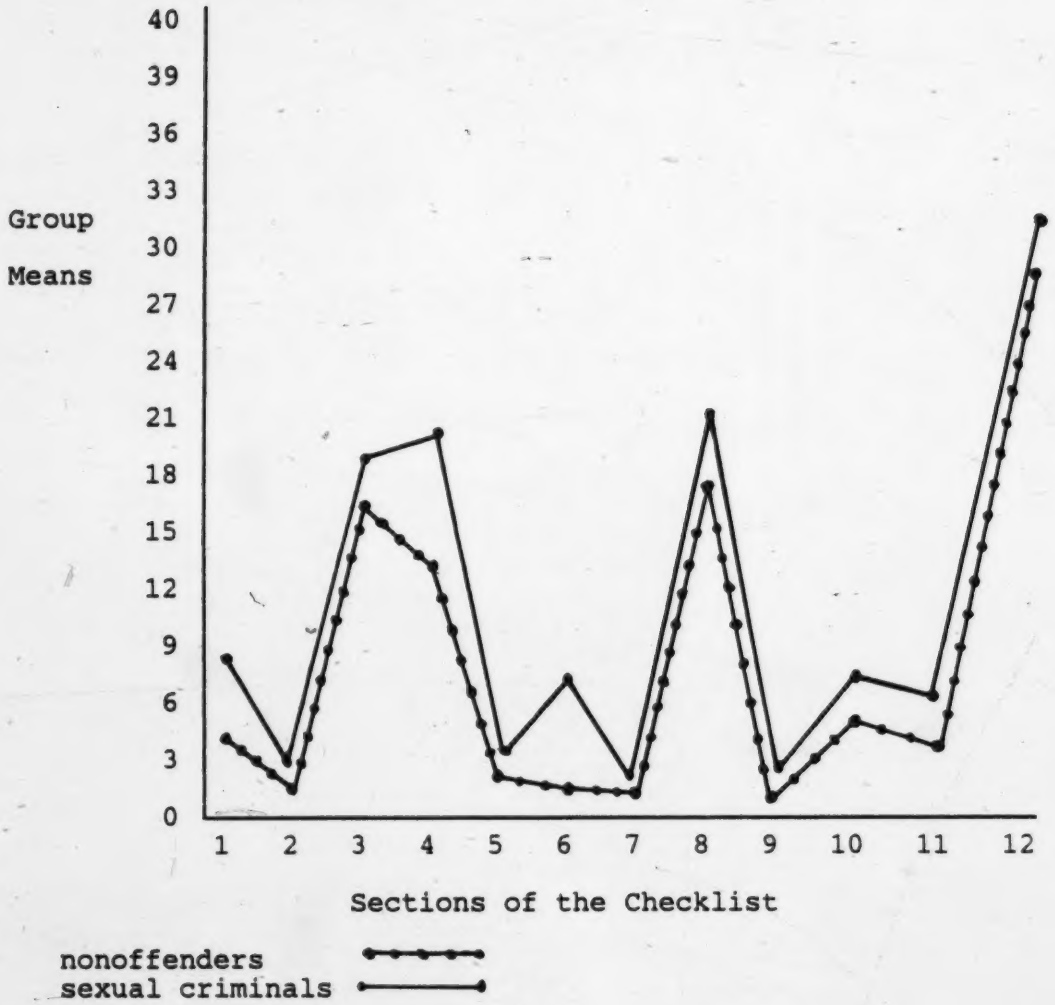

Table 3

Table of Means for Figure 2

Group	Sections of the Checklist											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nonoffenders	4.7	1.4	16.6	12.8	1.6	1.2	.60	17.5	.58	4.8	3.3	28.0
Sexual Criminals	8.2	2.7	18.7	20.0	3.9	7.3	1.4	21.0	2.1	7.2	6.0	31.4

F - ratio = 2.30, Probability = .018

procedures were conducted on the obtained data to determine the internal reliability, including: (1) the Hoyt Estimate of Reliability, which measured each item across all other items within the Checklist, and; (2) the Chronbachs Alpha measure of reliability, which measured each item with every other item within the checklist as they are maintained by divisions throughout the measurement scale. These measures indicate whether or not the items tend to be similarly responded to by all the subjects included in this study. Validity measures were not employed in light of the small sample size and time constraints limiting the appropriateness of conducting this type of analyses. The obtained estimates of reliability are exhibited in Table 4 below:

Table 4

Estimates of Internal Reliability

Section	Hoyt Coefficient	Standard Error
1	.80	1.71
2	.84	.85
3	.91	1.50
4	.96	2.05
5	.92	.07
6	.96	1.33
7	.81	.70
8	.95	1.21
9	.84	.82
10	.87	1.10
11	.88	1.40
12	.96	2.07

Internal Reliability Estimates for the Total Test

Hoyt Estimate = .98 Ser = 5.55
Chronbach's Alpha for the Composite = .85

From Table 4, it can be seen that internal reliability of items within each section of the checklist is high, ranging from .80 on section 1 to .96 on section 12, with an average of .89. High reliability estimates were maintained for items over the entire checklist, with estimates ranging from .85 to .98. These results indicate the items are homogenous throughout each section of the checklist, as well as over its entirety.

A further description of the properties demonstrated by

the Sexual Fantasy Checklist is exhibited by the correlation matrix of the twelve sections with each other and the total test, in the following table.

Table 5

Correlation Matrix of the Subtests and Total Test

Subtests	Subtests												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Test
1	1.0												.75
2	.6	1.0											.7
3			1.0										.7
4				1.0									.81
5	.6				1.0								.6
6	.7	.7			.8	1.0							.7
7						.7	1.0						.7
8			.7					1.0					.7
9		.7			.6	.7			1.0				.7
10										1.0			.7
11											1.0		.5
12				.6								1.0	.76
	.75	.7	.7	.81	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.5	.76	1.0

Total Test

* only those correlations greater than .6 are displayed for the purpose of clearly demonstrating where the greatest relations lie.

The results exhibited in Table 5 indicate that sections 5 and 6 appear to be measuring similar properties (r=.8), which suggests that utilization of both sections may not be necessarily required. Section 4 appears to be the best estimate of the total score (r=.8), which may imply that it is the best estimate of multidimensional content in reported sexual fantasies. This appears plausible in light of the fact that Section 4 of the checklist contains a large number of items, and possibly the greatest range of items within any section of the checklist. Sections 1 and 12 also correlate very highly with the total score (r=.8 for both), suggesting that utilization of sections 1, 4 and 12, may be a potential short form measure of multifaceted content in reported sexual fantasies.

Section 11 appears to correlate least with the total score (r=.5) and correlates only poorly (r ranges from .21 to .53) with all of the other subtests. This result indicates that items in section 11 may be measuring a different type of fantasy than those measured by other sections of the checklist.

Finally, results exhibited in Table 5 indicate that overall, sections 1 to 12 correlated moderately with the

total test score. These results provide further support that homogeneity exists across all items contained within the Sexual Fantasy Checklist. Thus, its application as a measurement tool for the purposes of this study, appears justified.

The reliability estimates previously listed indicate that all twelve sections of the checklist appear unidimensional in measurement of the respondents sexual fantasies. However, this may be a spurious result influenced by the small and unequal sample sizes of the three groups, and unequal cell sizes across sections of the measurement tool. Thus, a Principle Component Factor Analysis was conducted upon the total test to further investigate the dimensional nature of the checklist. In order to accomplish this task, all subjects were pooled into one group (N=71) and their responses were tested for commonalities across the twelve sections of the checklist. Table 6 lists the results obtained from this procedure. The results exhibited in Table 6 indicate that three factors (those indicated by the asterisks) were found to exist, as determined by the cutoff criterion of 1.00.

In order to determine how each section of the checklist

Table 6

Table of Means Derived from the Factor Analysis

Checklist Sections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Means	5.86*	1.90*	1.03*	.62	.52	.47	.39	.36	.31	.22	.18	.12

F - ratio = 2.30, Probability = .018

would load on these three factors, a Kaiser Vermax Rotation was then computed, yielding the factor loading matrix exhibited in Table 7, below.

Table 7

Factor Loading Matrix

	Factors		
Sections	r^1	r^2	r^3
1	.688	.345	.274
2	.864	.184	-.086
3	.096	.829	.171
4	.581	.575	.096
5	.732	.003	-.096
6	.899	.058	.499
7	.759	.177	.239
8	.023	.799	.149
9	.704	.181	.327
10	.196	.686	.488
11	.295	.205	.800
12	.351	.790	-.212
% Total Variance	35.253	25.120	12.917

The factorial procedures indicated the presence of three factors within the checklist, which accounted for 80.29 percent of the total variance. Although the true nature of these factors may not be determined at the present time, they have subjectively been named as follows:

Factor 1 = Sexual Aggression

Factor 2 = Mutual Sexual Gratification

Factor 3 = Rejection and Insecurity

The naming of these factors is substantiated by the manner in which each section loads upon the three factors. The underlying themes (as described in Chapter III) upon which sections of the checklist are based, appear congruent with the titles chosen for these factors.

From the factor loading matrix in Table 7, it may be concluded that:

1. The majority of sections loaded significantly on factor one (i.e., sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 9) with correlations ranging from .581 to .899;

2. Sections 3, 4, 8, 10 and 12 loaded significantly on the second factor (Mutual Sexual Gratification), with correlations ranging from .575 to .829, and;

3. Section 11 loaded significantly (r=.800) on factor

three, suggesting that this may be a unique measure.

It is important to note that Section 4 loaded significantly on both factors 1 and 2. This presents the possibility that its utility for discriminating between aggressive and nonaggresive fantasies may be decreased. A plausible explanation is that the large number of items contained within this section overlap into other sections of the scale rendering multiple dimensions in content a likely possibility. It is also interesting to note that sections 2 and 6 load most highly on factor 1, supporting literary contentions that elements of bondage and sadism are often found together with sexually aggressive fantasies (Beneke, 1982). In summary, the results derived from the factorial procedures conducted in this study indicate that three constructs rather than one (as indicated by the item analysis) exist, establishing internal construct validity for the Checklist which appears tridimensional in nature. These results provide further support for the Checklist's utility as an appropriate sexual fantasy measurement device.

Following the establishment of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist as an appropriate measurement tool of ones fantasies, statistical procedures designed to provide

answers to the research questions posed earlier in this chapter were employed. These results are presented in the following Table.

Table 8

Results From the Manova Procedures

	F=	P=	Heck Est.	Hotelling T^2 Test
MANOVA 3 Groups	1.583	.057	Heck = .338 P = .050	—
MANOVA 2 Groups	2.298	.018	Heck = .285 P = .050	F-ratio = 2.298 P = 0.018
MANOVA 3 Groups 3 Factors	3.304	.005	Heck = .148 P = .050	Wilks Lambda: F-ratio = 3.304 P =.00462

Results from the MANOVA conducted on three groups indicated no significant differences at the .05 level, suggesting that offenders do not differ from nonoffenders in reported sexual fantasies. However, results from the MANOVA conducted on two groups revealed significant differences at less than the .05 level, suggesting that they do differ in reported sexual fantasies. Inconsistency in these results

may be attributable to the small number of rapists sampled in this study. Nevertheless, the nature of these differences were not revealed by the Heck Test or Hotelling T^2 Test. The MANOVA conducted along the factorial dimensions for the three groups was found to be significant at less than the .005 level, indicating that rapists and sexual offenders differ from nonoffenders in sexual fantasy content delineated by factors found to be descriptive of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist. The nature of these differences are revealed by the 95% Confidence Intervals simultaneously computed on the Heck Parameter, which are listed in Table 9.

Table 9

95% Simultaneous Confidence Intervals Upon the Three Factor Manova

Factor	Groups	Difference	Confidence Interval
1	1-2	-15.76	-38.495 to 6.975
1	* 1-3	-38.16	-71.525 to -4.795
1	2-3	-22.40	-59.704 to 14.904
2	1-2	-7.05	-27.496 to 13.403
2	1-3	-21.01	-51.025 to 8.998
2	2-3	-13.97	-47.520 to 19.587
3	1-2	- 2.72	- 6.756 to 1.316
3	1-3	- 2.72	- 8.643 to 3.203
3	2-3	0.0	- 6.622 to 6.622

* Indicates significance; Confidence Interval does not exceed 1.00.

Results from Table 9 indicate that significant differences between groups 1 (Nonoffenders) and 2 (Rapists) on Factor 1 (Sexual Aggression) exist at less than the .005 level of significance (F-ratio=3.30, p=.00462). More specifically, these results indicate that on a measure of sexually aggressive fantasies, rapists appear to have more aggressive fantasies demonstrating aspects of violence, power, anger, hatred, domination, masochism, sadism, and in some cases spiritual worship, than do individuals not convicted for a sexual crime. These results appear to support literary claims that rapists fantasize in a characteristic manner congruent with the crimes they commit (Beneke, 1982; Groth, 1979; Levine & Koenig, 1980).

In summary, the results obtained by the various Multiple Analysis of Variance procedures indicate that: (1) sexual criminals (including both rapists and others who have committed a sexual crime) differ from nonoffenders in their reported sexual fantasies; (2) the nature of these differences, as delineated by the sections of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist developed for this study, currently cannot be determined, and; (3) the sample of rapists differed from the sample of nonoffenders on a construct reflective of

sexual aggression, determined by factorial analysis conducted upon the measurement tool utilized in this research project.

In order to further investigate the research questions posed earlier in this chapter, a Multivariate Profile Analysis was conducted on both the two and three groups of subjects (Refer to Figure 1, Page 112 and Figure 2, Page 114). Despite the lack of statistical significance found between the three groups' profiles ($F=1.583$, $P=.057$), it may be argued that clinical differences exist as demonstrated by the close approximation in obtaining significance. Furthermore, statistical significance was obtained on the profile analysis of the group of combined sexual offenders and rapists, in comparison to the nonoffenders ($F=2.30$, $P=.018$), indicating a difference in reported sexual fantasies. Results testing the nature of these differences are displayed in the following table. The results from Table 10 indicate that the profiles demonstrated by the sexual criminals and nonoffenders differed: in the centroids across groups (i.e., mean differences exist between groups across the entire set of variables); the shapes of their respective profiles are unequal, and; their

Table 10

Multivariate Profile Analysis on Two Groups

Test	F-ratio	Probability
Equality of Response Means	12.43	.001
Parallelism of Line Segments	2.54	.011
Equality of Treatment Levels	84.11	.000001

treatment levels across each section vary, which is probably an effect from unequal item content across sections. Although these results indicate differences in profile dynamics, specific delineation of where the differences lie across sections of the checklist was not statistically determined. However, these results provide support for the contention that clinical differences may be ascertained from a viewing of the profiles. For instance, Figure 1 reveals that rapists followed by sexual offenders then nonoffenders demonstrate consistently higher levels of responding as indicated by the higher groups frequency means. This may

suggest that individuals convicted of a sexual crime (in particular, rapists) fantasize more frequently than nonoffenders. Clinically demonstrated differences in content include a greater tendency for sexual criminals to fantasize about sexually aggressive (Section 4), sadistic (Section 6), dependent and submissive (Section 10), and mutually gratifying sexual thoughts (Section 12). These results appear fairly consistent with those obtained by the MANOVA of three factors conducted upon the three groups. It is important to note that the small samples of rapists and sexual offenders utilized in this study may have influenced the lack of significance obtained by the various statistical tests employed in this research. Future investigations utilizing larger sample sizes are likely to provide more conclusive and meaningful results. Nevertheless, justification for further research into this area, is at minimum, indicated by the results presented in this chapter.

In all, it appeared that despite the limitations of this study, it may be ascertained that sexual offenders (including rapists) differ from nonoffenders in reported sexual fantasies. These differences appear to relate most clearly with fantasies that are sexually aggressive in

nature. However, the specific nature of these differences as determined by the twelve sections of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist, could not be determined at this time. Nevertheless, further research investigating sexual fantasies, as well as the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist, has been empirically and clinically justified.

V. CHAPTER FIVE

Background Information

This Chapter presents a brief overview of the information obtained through the conducted clinical interviews and that provided by the Background Information Questionnaires. The purposes underlying this chapter are twofold: (1) to increase our understanding of the types of individuals sampled in this research project, and; (2) to increase our understanding of how these individuals perceive the functions their fantasies appear to serve. Descriptive statistics and clinical interpretations will be employed to increase our knowledge in these two areas.

A.5.1 Background Information

Several researchers have claimed that individuals prone to commit a sexual offense have experienced characteristic life histories, which differ from individuals who are not so-inclined (Groth, 1979; Levine & Koenig, 1980; Scott, 1982). In order to investigate this contention, several variables (such as history of sexual abuse) were tested and delineation of characteristic trends were revealed by the

obtained group percentages. Computing statistical significance for these trends was not performed, as the small and unequal number of subjects studied in the three groups (Nonoffenders, N=50; Sexual Offenders, N=21; Rapists, N=6), renders their utility as tenuous. Despite this limitation, the following results provide informative descriptions of the individuals sampled by this study.

Table 11

Area of Residence

Where do you live?	City %	Rural %
Nonoffender	94.0	6.0
Sexual Offender	66.7	33.3
Rapist	83.3	16.7

As may be seen from Table 11, although a third of the sexual offenders reside in a rural area, the majority of individuals from all three groups currently dwell in a city area. This is not surprising in light of the geographic area from which subjects were drawn to complete this study.

From the results displayed in Table 12, it appears that nonoffenders report moderate amounts of alcohol consumption,

Table 12

Consumption of Alcohol

How often do you drink alcohol?	Every Day %	Once a Week %	3x Week %	5x Week %	few x Month %	Never %	Other %
Nonoffender		2.0	34	10	34	2.0	
Sexual Offender	33	6.7					33.3
Rapist	66.7		33.3				

ranging from a few times a week to a few times a month. The group of sexual offenders exhibited a bimodal distribution, with one third drinking every day to another third reporting that they were rehabilitated alcoholics (i.e., other) who drank only when they were young, and had since "kicked the habit." The small group of rapists exhibited the largest incidence of everyday drinkers (over half of the subjects), with the remaining subjects reporting average consumption rates of three times a week. It is interesting to note that the individuals reporting high consumption rates claimed that the use of alcohol had been prevalent in their family backgrounds (i.e., they often described their parents to be alcoholics).

Table 13

History of Sexual Abuse

Before the age of 16, did you have any sexual activity which you did not want, and which included touching?		
	Yes %	No %
Nonoffenders	4.0	96.0
Sexual Offenders	53.3	46.7
Rapists	33.3	66.7

The amount of childhood sexual abuse reported by the nonoffenders was negligible. Although this finding may be accurate, it is also possible that societal taboos silencing the male victim, may be in effect (Kinsey, Pomeroy & Martin, 1948). The group of sexual offenders reported the highest rates of childhood sexual abuse. Although only a third of the rapists reported childhood victimization, it is important to remember that only six individuals comprised this group. From this result one might state that one out of every three rapists were sexually abused as children. Although this contention provides support to literary claims that childhood sexual victims become adult sexual offenders (Altrocchi, 1980; Groth & Brinbaum, 1979; Levine & Koenig,

1980; Long, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983), conclusive statements may not be made until larger samples of sexual offenders are studied. Nevertheless, a trend revealing childhood sexual victimization appears characteristic of the individuals convicted of a sexual offense, studied in this project.

Table 14

History of Physical Abuse

As a child, were you ever physically abused (i.e., kicked, punched, hit with a belt or stick, etc.) by a parent?	Yes %	No %
Nonoffenders	18.0	82.0
Sexual Offenders	66.7	33.3
Rapists	50.0	50.0

In comparison to the nonoffending sample who reported less than 20 percent childhood physical victimization, at least half of the sexual offenders and rapists reported being physically abused as children. These rates appear to provide support for literary contentions that violence is socially programmed into children who are victims of parental physical and/or sexual abuse (Altrocchi, 1980; Scott, 1982).

In addition to the frequency rates reported above for sexual and physical abuse, it is important to describe some of the family conditions reported to exist by several of the offenders studied in this research. Many of the offenders reported that their family life was characterized by a lack of love, communication and respect between family members. Several individuals claimed that their parents were alcoholics, who constantly fought with each other and their children. Often the fighting became physical and hospitalization was required by an injured family member. Often one or the other parent left the family. Communication between family members usually took the form of verbal insults or did not exist aside from essential conversation (for example, parental orders were often reported as the only form of communication within the family). Expressions of love, affection and support were often nonexistent. Years of sexual and/or physical abuse often culminated in the individual's attempt to commit suicide (one offender reported making 35 suicide attempts from the age of 10 years to his present age of 27). Often his unsuccessful attempts resulted in further parental punishment, rather than expressions of concern, he so

desperately required. In most of the cases reported in this study, the individual ended up running away from home to escape further abuse. Thus, it becomes clear that the individuals reporting family conditions comparable to the description above, experienced at minimum unhappy childhoods. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that not all sexual offenders report similar childhood experiences, and not all individuals who experience similar family conditions, become adult sexual offenders. Thus, it appears necessary to further investigate the composition of background factors which may influence ones proclivity to commit a sexual assault. Furthermore, investigation of personal dispositions and strategies of survival, are required to more accurately delineate the aggregation of factors possibly conducive to the development of an individual rapist.

As the nonoffending sample was drawn from the University area during the spring and summer months, overall higher levels of education (especially the presence of graduands and graduate students) demonstrated by this group, is not surprising. In comparison, the sexual offenders most frequently reported achieving 8 grades or

Table 15

Level of Education

What is the highest grade you completed?	Non Offenders %	Sexual Offenders %	Rapists %
1. 8 grades or less		46.7	16.7
2. Some high school		13.3	50.0
3. Completed high school	6.0		16.7
4. Some university or business college	20	33.3	16.7
5. University or college graduate	38	6.7	
6. Graduate or professional degree	36		

less and some University or Business College training. Half of the rapists had completed high school with the other half evenly distributed between 8 grades or less to some secondary level education. These results provide consistent evidence with previous studies reporting a lack of distinction across achieved levels of education and occupational status (Herman, 1981).

Table 16

Marital Status

Are you now:	Single %	Married %	Common-Law %	Divorced %	Separated %	Widowed %
Nonoffenders	80.0	14.0	2.0		4.0	
Sexual Offenders	26.7	26.7	13.3	20.0	13.3	
Rapists	33.3	16.7		33.3	16.7	

As demonstrated in Table 16, the majority of nonoffenders reported that they were currently single. Over half of the sexual offenders reported being either single or married, with the other half evenly distributed across categories. The rapists demonstrated a fairly even distribution across both single and divorced categories, as well as being either married or separated. Hence, no real trend is demonstrated other than the appearance, that sexual offenders of all types were more likely to have married, separated and divorced, than were the nonoffenders. Possible reasons underlying this trend, may be the difference in ages and current educational pursuits demonstrated between the two groups.

Table 17

Religious Affiliation

What is your religion?	Non-Offender %	Sexual Offender %	Rapist %
1. United	12	20	
2. Anglican	8.0	6.7	
3. Other Protestant	10	13.3	
4. Roman Catholic	26	26.7	16.7
5. Greek Orthodox	4.0		
6. Ukrainian Catholic	2.0		
7. Morman			16.7
8. Christian		13.3	
9. Jewish			
10. Born Again Christian		6.7	
11. Muslim			
12. Hindu		6.7	
13. Other	8.0		
14. None	30	6.7	66.7

The most frequently reported religious affiliations for all three groups, included membership to Roman Catholic or no religious organization. The majority of other cases appeared to include some form of Christianity. It is interesting that strong affiliations or total absence in affiliation appear most frequently. However, the implication of these findings is unknown, and supporting evidence for contentions that strong religious upbringings increase ones proclivity to rape (Levine & Koenig, 1980), is

unsupported by the data. It is possible that these rates represent rates that would be found if total populations were surveyed.

Table 18

Proclivity to Pornography

Do you read pornographic magazines?	Non Offenders %	Sexual Offenders %	Rapists %
1. Never	20	20	16.7
2. Sometimes	70	60	66.7
3. Fairly often	8.0	13.3	16.7
4. Very often	2.0	6.7	
5. As often as I can			

There appeared to be little difference between groups in proclivity to read pornographic magazines. The majority of all individuals reported that they sometimes read pornography. However, it is important to note that a small number of sexual offenders and rapists revealed through further questioning, that immediately prior to their crimes, their tendency to read pornography increased. They specifically reported reading material which would feed into their "rape" fantasies. These individuals claimed they felt

the pornography increased their state of arousal, legitimized their desires, but was not directly responsible for the commission of their crimes. The evidence obtained from the descriptive statistics and the clinical interviews, appears to provide supporting evidence to literary claims, which assert pornography may be a contributory, but not a causal factor (Beneke, 1982; Levine & Koenig, 1980). Thus, although reported rates demonstrate moderate use of pornographic materials, clinical interviews revealed inconsistent utility of pornography, with increases in proclivity immediately prior to commission of their crimes.

In summary, the background information obtained on the sample of individuals studies revealed no characteristic differences between groups on factors of residential occupation and religious affiliations. Small differences were observed in reported amounts of alcohol consumption, histories of physical and sexual abuse, marital status and proclivity in the use of pornography. As statistical significance for the demonstrated differences could not be ascertained (due to the small and unequal cell sizes), more conclusive statements regarding influential background factors, may not be made. However, clinical evidence was

demonstrated supporting the reported differences, and provides substantiating information to previously reported studies surveyed throughout the literature.

B.5.2 Clinical Investigation of the Content and Nature of Reported Sexual Fantasies

In order to further investigate how the sampled individuals perceive the content and function(s) of their sexual fantasies, clinical interviews were conducted with ten individuals who received administration of the Debriefing Survey, exhibited in Appendix B. Utilization of this Survey was implemented as a measure to: (1) investigate the individuals fantasies; (2) cross-check their responses to those given on the Sexual Fantasy Checklist, and; (3) provide the examiner with a chance to subjectively gain, a clearer understanding of the individuals randomly chosen to complete this part of the study.

Of the ten individuals who completed the Debriefing Survey, five were chosen from the nonoffending group and five from the combined group of "sexual criminals". All ten individuals freely expressed sexual fantasies congruent with those they had checked off from the Sexual Fantasy Checklist. The five nonoffenders reported fantasies

descriptive of mutual sexual gratification accompanied by feelings of warmth, trust and love. The five offenders reported an interesting combination of sexual fantasies directed towards a variety of individuals. Generally, they reported "loving" fantasies with females they were currently or previously involved with. For example, one offender reported the following fantasy:

> "I always have this fantasy where I am in my tent in the middle of a bedroom with my past girlfriend. We are having the greatest sex you can imagine and the tent gets all steamy... like a sauna. After we both come, we just lie there and laugh and cuddle and feel good... I wish I could have this happen again."

In addition to "loving" fantasies, similar to that described above, each offender reported "deviant" fantasies geared towards overpowering and sometimes hurting the unknown female victim. One such fantasy is described below:

> "I am following some girl all over the place until I find a good spot to grab her. Once I do I am grabbing her tits and pulling up her dress at the same time. Then I shove my prick up her ass and she screams. To shut her up I choke her until she's unconscious, maybe dead. Then I fuck her the right way and leave her in the gutter to die."

Thus, it became apparent through these interviews that the sexual offenders report both "normal" and "deviant" fantasies which are directed towards various women. This appears to provide support for the results found in Chapter Four delineating profiles for the offenders, which demonstrated high frequencies of sexually aggressive fantasies and mutually gratifying sexual fantasies. It appears feasible to suggest that further investigation on larger samples of sexual offenders, in particular of rapist, would yield more conclusive results.

From the responses yielded by these clinical interviews, and comments provided by all the subjects sampled, it appeared that the Checklist utilized in this study covered most of the fantasies the individuals could remember having. However, some additional fantasies were suggested including:

"Watching other couples have sex."
"Fondling teenage girls."
"Watching two women have sex."
"The victims are willing participants."
"Flashing and watching her reaction"
"Pursuit before the assault"
"Feeling the vagina around the penis."
"Raping an elderly woman."

Thus, it appears that content validity exists for the items contained in the Sexual Fantasy Checklist developed for this study.

It is important to mention at this time, that each individual was asked to discuss his reaction to the Checklist following its completion. The overall feedback received from both groups was generally on the positive side, however, a minority of nonoffenders reported feeling extremely offended by the content of the scale. Nevertheless, they reported understanding the importance of this type of research in spite of its offensive nature. In contrast, all feedback received from the offenders was enthusiastic and encouraging. All of the offenders stated the Checklist investigated sexual fantasies important to the commission of their crimes. They also reported that completing the Checklist further identified fantasies that required additional work to overcome, in light of the arousal they felt. All of the offenders reported that participation in this study was both revealing and useful.

The clinical interviews conducted in this study provided the examiner with a clearer understanding of sexual offenders and their fantasies. What became apparent

through these interviews, was that the offenders were aware of their fantasies, and attempting to gain control over those fantasies which contained destructive content (i.e., raping a girl). The fantasies appeared to reach obsessive proportions before commission of their crimes. They reported fantasizing hourly about what they would do to the victim; read as many pornographic articles as they could find which were congruent with their desires and would ultimately lose track of reality. Several offenders reported they were totally unaware of what the victim was doing, saying or feeling during the attack. They were only interested in living out what had become necessary and desirable in their minds. These needs may be described as total self-satisfaction and gratification. Thus, it appeared that their fantasies functioned as the pivots from which their particular crimes evolved. Justification for fantasy restructuring as an adjunct in the treatment strategies utilized for those types of offenders has been demonstrated to this investigators satisfaction.

Finally, it is important to recognize that the offenders sampled in this study were unique. All of the individuals admitted they were guilty and justifiably

receiving appropriate punishment for their crimes. Furthermore, expressions of remorse and concern for their victims were frequent. All stated they were in need of therapeutic help, and wished to change their self-perceptions and strategies of interaction with others. The desires most frequently expressed by these individuals, was to learn how to like themselves, be loved by another and most importantly, to learn how to love another person without needing to hurt them. As a group, these individuals generally appeared somewhat lost and in desperate need of help to assist them with their very large problems. It is unlikely that the results obtained in this study can be applied to other offenders not demonstrating these particular characteristics. However, perhaps it is appropriate to suggest that sexual offenders who are recipients of therapy comparable to that offered at Alberta Hospital, and who express guilt and remorse for their crimes, may exhibit similar dispositions and therefore deserve application of the results demonstrated from this study.

VI. CHAPTER SIX

Discussion and Implications of Results

A.6.1 General Statement of Findings

The results outlined in Chapter Four have demonstrated that individuals who have been found guilty of committing a sexual offense, report significantly different sexual fantasies than do individuals not guilty of a sexual crime. This difference was most evident between the sampled groups of rapists and nonoffenders on a measured factor of sexual aggression. Weaker support was found for specific differences in group profiles on the twelve sections of the measurement instrument utilized in this study. However, clinical interviews provided additional support to the contention that characteristic fantasies which are congruent with sexual crimes actually committed exist, and influence the commission of these crimes. Thus, although an overall difference in reported sexual fantasies between sexual offenders (of all types) and nonoffenders was indicated, clear delineation of the differentiating content as measured by the Sexual Fantasy Checklist was not satisfactorily achieved. Nevertheless, support for literary claims (especially those indicated in clinical case study

literature) that rapists exhibit fantasies which include: (1) confirmation of power; (2) diffusion of anger; (3) expressions of aggression and sadism, and; (4) beliefs in the right to rape, was both empirically and clinically demonstrated. It appears likely that more conclusive and differentiating results would have been found if the sample of studied sexual offenders (in particular the sample of rapists), contained a greater number of individuals. Close approximations to statistical significance and demonstrated characteristic trends indicated that refinement of the measurement tool and employment of larger sample sizes, would likely yield more conclusive results.

B.6.2 Specific Findings

The specific findings of this study pertain to the following issues: (1) the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist as a measurement instrument; (2) the specific sexual fantasies reported by a group of sexual offenders and nonoffenders, and; (3) the life experiences potentially contributory to ones proclivity to commit a sexual offense.

C.6.2.2 Utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist

Measurement of the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist was based on an Item Analysis and Multiple

Components Factorial Analysis for all items and all subjects compared simultaneously. These analyses were conducted as a means to determine the appropriateness in utilizing the Checklist, and to identify specific factors measured by the instrument. Results obtained by the Item Analysis demonstrated high internal reliability for all items contained within each section of the Checklist, and for the overall total test. The Factorial Analysis revealed the presence of three factors underlying all the items included within the measurement device.

The high internal reliability estimates found indicates that all items within the Checklist were similarly responded to by all the subjects completing the test. This finding indicates that the Sexual Fantasy Checklist is measuring the same "thing" for all subjects. As each item within the Checklist was included based on the author's belief that the item was reflective of a sexual fantasy, it is suggested that ones sexual fantasies are in fact, being measured. Further research investigating the validity of this Checklist is required to provide empirical support for this contention. Despite the inability to provide validity estimates at this time, application of the Checklist as a

measure of an individuals sexual fantasies appears justified by the internal reliability estimates, and face validity (reported earlier) found to exist for this instrument. Thus, its application as a measurement tool for this study was demonstrated to be appropriate, and further research directed towards developing a clinically valuable tool appears justified.

It appeared from the item analysis that the Sexual Fantasy Checklist was unidimensional in the nature of the content of its items. A Multiple Components Factor Analysis was conducted to determine the accuracy of this observation, and to reveal what factors would account for the variance demonstrated by respondents completing the test. Results from this analysis indicated the presence of three factors, which have been subjectively termed: (1) Sexual Aggression; (2) Mutual Sexual Gratification, and; (3) Rejection and Insecurity, and account for 80 percent of the total variance. Internal construct validity that is tridimensional in nature is established by these findings, providing further support for the Checklist's utility. In summary, utilization of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist as a measurement tool to investigate an individual's sexual

fantasies is justified, and further research empirically assessing the Checklist's utility as a valuable clinical tool, appears warranted. The utilization of this instrument for this research project has been found to be appropriate. Finally, measurement of group differences on the constructs identified within the Checklist, is implicated as an appropriate method of analysis for the test.

D.6.2.3 Differences in Reported Sexual Fantasies

Measurement of differences in reported sexual fantasies was based upon a variety of statistical procedures which analyze the amount variation demonstrated between different groups of subjects. Following the achievement of group differences, delineation of where the differences lay was based upon simultaneously comparing all twelve sections of the Checklist. Thus, the essence of the analyses was on determining group differences and discriminating the content areas delineating where these differences may exist. The results obtained from these statistical procedures (as well as the results obtained from the clinical interviews) revealed a significant difference in sexual fantasies between a composite group of sexual offenders (including both rapists and other types of sexual offenders) and

nonoffenders. These results provide evidence substantiating previous research and literary claims that characteristic fantasies are demonstrated by individuals who perpetrate a "sexual" crime. The nature of these differences was less clearly exhibited, however, utilization of a small sample size (of offenders) likely decreased the discriminative power of the measurement device.

From the various Multiple Analysis of Variance tests conducted upon the collected data, significant differences between groups of sexual criminals (i.e. sex offenders and rapists) and nonoffenders were found. Although differences measured by the twelve sections of the Checklist were not revealed, investigation of the variance demonstrated on the factors underlying the Checklist, revealed a significant difference between rapists and nonoffenders on a factor measuring sexual aggression in reported sexual fantasies. More specifically, ~~it~~ was found that rapists report more aggressive fantasies demonstrating elements of; violence, power, domination, hatred, anger, sadism, masochism and spiritual worship, than do nonoffenders. These findings are consistent with reports in the literature, but expand upon previously cited characteristic themes. Evidence yielded

from the profile analysis provided further support for the presence of characteristic differences. The profile exhibited by the group of rapists demonstrated the highest level of responding with peaks on sections of the scale measuring; power and domination (section 1), sexual aggression (section 4), sadism (section 6), love, friendship and intimacy (section 8), submission and dependence (section 10), and mutual sexual activities (section 12). The groups of sexual offenders studied exhibited relatively similar profile trends but at a lower level of elevation. This finding indicates that more violent fantasies are reported by individuals who have committed more violent crimes (i.e. rape as compared to exhibitionism). In contrast, the group of nonoffenders exhibited decreased levels of elevation relative to the other two groups, particularly on the sections of the scale measuring: power and domination (section 1), sexual aggression (section 9), sadism (section 6), submission and dependence (section 10), rejection and insecurity (section 11), and mutual sexual activities (section 12). These findings indicate that derived profiles may demonstrate clinically significant differences which require further investigation regarding the negativity or

positivity of the fantasies reported by the particular individual. Support for deriving clinical interpretations from the group profiles was provided by the presence of statistical significance between the composite group of sexual criminals and nonoffenders. Further research clearly delineating the value of these profiles is required before more conclusive statements may be made. However, it has been demonstrated that individual's exhibiting high level profiles with peaks on the more aggressive areas of the Checklist would likely reflect a more violence-prone individual than would lower level profiles exhibiting different profile shapes. These findings implicate the potential of the Checklist as a predictive device in clinical assessments. Howeyer, predictive validity measures were not investigated and conclusive statements regarding the Checklist's predictive utility may not be made until these measures are taken. It may be concluded that the Sexual Fantasy Checklist elicits clinically valuable content areas, which require further in depth investigation as to the relative positive and negative weights of the reported sexual fantasies. Results indicate that the greater the negativity, the more likely the possibility the individual

harbors hostilities, which may one day result in the commission of a sexual attack. Empirical support for this contention remains required.

The results provided by the profile analysis appear consistent with those obtained by the MANOVA on the three factors. In particular, the profiles demonstrated by the rapists showed highly frequent fantasies surrounding themes of sexual aggression and sadism, mutually gratifying sexual activities, and rejection and insecurity. It is speculated by this author that studying a larger sample of rapist may clarify this profile pattern and establish its accuracy in identifying a particular type of individual. It is interesting to note the presence of apparently diametrically opposed types of sexual fantasies reportedly held by the rapists and sexual offenders in this study. The logical occurrence of both types of fantasies was revealed by reports obtained through the clinical interviews. The offenders reported that they often have several types of fantasies directed towards various individuals. Thus, they may concurrently have "positive" sexual fantasies (mutually gratifying) directed towards their current or past lovers, and "negative" sexual fantasies (sexually aggressive and

sadistic) directed towards unknown "victims". The occurrence of each type of fantasy is reported by the offender to depend upon his current emotional state and inclination to actually committing an attack. The closer in time to the commission of an offense, the more obsessively his fantasies focus upon these "negative" elements. From the clinical interviews and empirical assessments, it may be concluded that sexual fantasies are important in actual commission(s) of a sexual assault and that the content of these fantasies are congruent with the crimes actually committed. The offenders unanimously reported fantasizing about committing a sexual attack in a particular manner, and then carrying out the fantasy in real life. Thus implications resulting from these reports include: (1) The importance of identifying the types of sexual fantasies currently held by convicted sexual offenders; (2) discovering how these fantasies function in propelling the commission of an actual crime, and; (3) identifying therapeutic strategies to obliterate these fantasies and replace them with less destructive ones in order to prevent future assaults. Future investigations attempting to meet these implications require utilizing larger samples which

are clearly defined (i.e. clearly delineating the exact crimes committed by the individuals studied), and refined measurement tools which empirically assess and establish the significance of reported sexual fantasies. Once these criteria are met, more conclusive and meaningful statements may be made.

Despite the small samples studied in this research and the use of an unvalidated measurement device, the existence of significant differences in reported sexual fantasies, and demonstrated characteristic patterns in fantasizing were empirically established. These results provided supporting evidence to literary claims that characteristic fantasies are held by individuals guilty of a sexual attack. However, it appears that the nature of these fantasies is less clear than is indicated by previous research. In particular, it may be argued that sexual offenders not only fantasize about the crimes they will or have committed, but also fantasize about engaging in mutually gratifying sexual encounters. Justification for further research in this area utilizing the Sexual Fantasy Checklist developed by this author has been empirically and clinically demonstrated. It is further contended that the importance of this type of research rests

upon the underlying assumption that institution of restructive therapy requires knowledge regarding the content, which requires reconstruction. This research has provided delineation of content areas requiring further investigation if exhibited by the individuals under study. Specifically, reported sexual fantasies demonstrating elements of aggression, sadism and dependence should reveal to the investigator that in depth assessment is required. Finally, it appears that the Sexual Fantasy Checklist may provide the investigator with a measurement device to assess progress in therapy, which is directed towards restructuring destructive with nondestructive sexual fantasies. Utilization of the Checklist in this manner requires research investigating within individual differences displayed prior and post-treatment intervention. The development of a measurement instrument which validly assesses changes (if any) in sexual fantasies reported by sexual offenders, is warranted by society's responsibility to provide safety, protection and care to all members contained within that society. Thus, not only is it our responsibility to ensure protection to future sexual assault victims, it is also necessary to provide help to those known

to require help. It has been proven to this author's satisfaction, that individuals who commit a sexual assault are desperate in their cry for help, and if willing, deserve the best care professionals can provide. It is important to remember these individuals are not all "psychopathic monsters", but generally typify human beings with monstrous problems, they cannot solve alone.

E.6.2.4 Background Life Experiences

In order to more clearly understand the dynamics surrounding rape and the rapist, background information focused upon delineating characteristic experiences was elicited through the use of a Background Information Questionnaire. Although responses obtained from this Questionnaire were not empirically assessed, characteristic trends were revealed. In particular, rapists and sexual offenders were more likely to experience childhoods characterized by some type of emotional, physical and/or sexual abuse, than were nonoffenders. These results indicate the importance of identifying childhood victimization and prevention of child abuse. Although childhood victimization cannot be utilized as an excuse or

causal relation for adult perpetration of sexual assault, it may be regarded as a contributory factor in the rapist's development. Victimization, alone, is not sufficient in attempts to predict the likelihood of committing a sexual offense, as has been demonstrated by previous research; indicating that not all sexual offenders had been victims in childhood and not all child-victims become adult sexual offenders. Thus, investigative research focused upon delineating the aggregate factors in the etiology of a rapist, is required.

Support for literary contentions that strong religious upbringings may influence ones propensity to commit a sexual assault received partial support. However, several offenders reported no religious background, rendering the conclusiveness of this contention, to be tenuous. Reported rates of the utilization of pornographic magazines influencing ones crime(s), was also found to be inconsistent. More specifically, it was found that some offenders reported high frequency rates in utilizing pornography to feed their already existent fantasies, while other offenders reported pornography had absolutely no influence at all. Thus, it is concluded that the use of pornography by sexual offenders is unequal among

individuals, and not causally related to commission(s) of a sexual crime. However, it does appear that some offenders utilize pornography to enhance the reality of their sexual fantasies. In this sense, it may be concluded that pornography contributes to influencing individuals predisposed to sexually assault, but does not constitute a causal factor. Furthermore, this influence appears applicable only to individuals who utilize pornography as a means to enhance existent destructive sexual fantasies, but does not apply to individuals who have never read a pornographic magazine. The functions of pornography were found to increase the individuals state of arousal, legitimize their desires, but was reported not to be a direct influence in commission of their crime(s). Further research investigating the functions of pornography for individuals who report utilizing this medium in the manner described above, appears to be warranted.

F.6.3 Summary

The results discussed in this chapter attempted to: (1) investigate the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist as a valuable clinical measurement device (2) delineate specific and characteristic sexual fantasies reported by a

group of sexual offenders and nonoffenders, and; (3) describe contributory experiential factors which potentially influence ones proclivity to commit a sexual offense.

The utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist was established by the presence of internal construct validity, face validity and high internal reliability estimates. In addition to empirical assessment of the Checklist, clinical support regarding its worth was expressed by the feedback received by all respondents, in particular the offenders who participated in this study. Justification for further empirical research directed towards validating the Checklist, was demonstrated.

The major finding of this research empirically established the existence of significant differences in reported sexual fantasies between groups of sexual offenders including rapists, and nonoffenders drawn from the University area. Although conclusive evidence regarding where on the Sexual Fantasy Checklist these differences exist was not provided; it has been empirically and clinically demonstrated that offenders exhibit more fantasies characterized by aggression, sadism, power and dominance, anger and hatred, submission and dependence, and

rejection and insecurity, than do nonoffenders. They were also found to exhibit fantasies characterized by mutual sexual gratification to a greater extent than nonoffenders. Clinical interviews and profile analyses, revealed that the more violent the type of offender, the more violent are his reported fantasies. It is suggested by these results that the attainment of a "high level" profile demonstrating "negative" peaks, warrants further investigation into an individual's fantasies to determine the amount of "negativity" contained within their sexual fantasies. Therapeutic implications resulting from these findings, indicate the importance of fantasy restructuring directed towards replacing destructive with nondestructive sexual fantasies, which exhibit mutual gratification in interpersonal relations of all types.

In order to institute restructive therapy, identification of the content of one's sexual fantasies is required. This need demonstrates the importance in developing a clinically valuable tool which can identify and delineate characteristic fantasies descriptive of individuals who have predispositions towards committing some type of sexual assault. Future research utilizing larger

sample sizes and a refined measurement device such as the Sexual Fantasy Checklist, is likely to provide more conclusive results.

Finally, background factors implicated as contributory, but not causal in the development of an individual who exhibits a propensity to commit a sexual attack, include: a history of childhood emotional, physical and/or sexual abuse; a strong religious background or no religious affiliation and an obsessive preoccupation with ones own fantasies, which may or may not be enhanced by the utilization of pornography. These factors are neither comprehensive nor conclusive, however, their delineation serves to increase our understanding of the sexual offenders and rapists sampled in this study. Further multifactorial research is required to delineate etiological factors contributory to the rapists' development. Until empirical research of this type has been conducted, previous contentions made in the literature investigating the dynamics surrounding rape and the rapist, will remain inconclusive and in need of empirical support. Overall, it may be concluded that despite the limitations found to exist in the present study, the purposes of this research project

were achieved. Discernible sexual fantasies were identified, the utility of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist was demonstrated, and this author's knowledge and understanding of the dynamics surrounding rape, the rapist and their fantasies was monumentally increased.

Footnotes

[1] Generally, rapists are depicted as men who have forced themselves sexually on a nonconsenting woman unrelated to them by blood.

[2] These terms will be utilized interchangeably within this paper as will the terms rapist and sexual offender, all of which make reference to the definition described in Chapter I.

[3] Theories of sex-role socialization and stratification are commonly known as "feminist" theories (Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981).

[4] These authors base their contentions on filmed interviews conducted in 1977-78 by Douglas Jackson (Why Men Rape).

[5] Sanday defined "rape-prone" as those societies "...in which the incidence of rape is high, rape is a ceremonial act, or rape is an act by which men punish or threaten women" (1981:p.9).

[6] Beard-Deming & Eppy, 1981, p.359 in a quote of the study conducted by Svalastoga (1962).

[7] Fantasies will be discussed in more depth further on in this chapter.

[8] These 3 instruments were used to establish construct validity-which was obtained in that these comparisons were significant on 2 of the 3 measures (Scott, 1982, p.1122).

[9] Special thanks is given to Dr. Cadsky for assistance in acquiring the offenders cooperation.

[10] The questions posed on this survey were in part developed by this author and others were derived from an intake questionnaire developed by Dr. Cadsky and utilized by Alberta Hospital upon a patient's admission to the facility.

[11] Copies of the Sexual Fantasy Checklist may be obtained from the author for educational research purposs only.

[12] A report of these comments will also be included in Chapter 5.

[13] In light of the nature of the content within the checklist, it was expected that most of the men would experience some physiological arousal through reading the items. Empirical measurement of arousal was not an implemented measure in this study, but may be informative research for future studies.

[14] These evaluations will be described in Chapter 5.

[15] Measures of internal reliability will be reported in Chapter 4, as an item analysis was computed upon this checklist.

[16] As has been stated earlier, sexual offenders include those who have been convicted of rape or a related sexual crime. Delineation between offenders is consistent throughout the results.

References

Altrocchi, J. (1980). Abnormal Behavior. New York: Harcourt Brace Hovanovich, Inc.

Amir, M. (1971). Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Beard-Deming, M. & Eppy, A. (1981). The sociology of rape. Sociology and Social Research, 65 (4), 357-380.

Beneke, T. (1982). Men on Rape. New York: St. Martins Press.

Boyle, C.L.M. (1984). Sexual Assault. Toronto: The Carswell Company Limited.

Brownmiller, S. (1975). Against Our Will. New York: Bantam Books, Inc.

Cann, A., Calhoun, L.G., Selby, J.W. & King, H.E. (1981). Rape: A contemporary overview and analysis. Journal of Social Issues, 37 (4), 1-4.

Chappell, D., Geis, R. & Geis, G. (1977). Forcible Rape: The Crime, The Victim and the Offender. New York: Columbia University Press.

Crepault, C., & Couture, M. (1980). Men's Erotic Fantasies. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 9 (6), 565-581.

Cleckley, H. (1982). The Mask of Sanity. St. Louis: Mosby Press.

Cohen, M.L., Garofalo, R., Boucher, R. & Seghorn, T. (1971). The psychology of rapists. Seminars in Psychiatry, 3 (3), 307-327.

Donnerstein, E. (1980). Aggressive erotica and violence against women. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 39, 269-272.

Dreiblatt, I.S. (1982). Issues in the evaluation of the sex offender. A presentation at the Washington State Psychological Association Meetings: 1-7.

Feshbach, S. & Malamuth, N. (1978). Sex and aggression: Proving the link. Psychology Today, Nov, 111-122.

Friday, Nancy (1980). Men in Love. New York: Deli Publishing Company.

Freud, S. (1905). Freud and the Crisis of our Culture. Boston: Beacon Press.

Gibbons, D.C. (1983). Forcible rape: Current knowledge and research issues. Criminal Justice Abstracts, 15 (1), 100-112.

Goldstein, M.J., Baker, B.L. & Jamison, K.R. (1980). Abnormal Psychology: Experiences, origins and interventions. Toronto: Little, Brown and Company.

Greenspan, E.L. (1984). Martin's Annual Criminal Code 1984. Ontario: Canada Law Book Inc.

Griffin, S. (1977). Rape: The all american crime. In Chappell et al. (Eds.), Forcible rape: The Crime, the victim and the offender. New York: Columbia University Press.

Groth, A.N. (1979). The Rapist's View. In A.W. Burgess & L.L. Holmstrom (Eds.), Rape: crisis and recovery. (pp. 21-31) Maryland: Robert J. Brady Co.

Groth, A.N., & Birnbaum, H.J. (1979). Men who rape: The psychology of the offender. New York: Plenum Press.

Herman, J.L. (1981). Father-Daughter Incest. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Holmstrom, L.L., & Burgess A.W. (1980). Sexual Behavior of assailants during reported rapes. Archives of Sexual behavior, 9 (5), 427-439.

Holmstrom, L.L. & Burgess, A.W. (1983). Rape and everyday life. Society, 20 (5), 33-40.

Hursch, C.J. (1977). The Trouble with Rape. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

Jackson, J.E. (1977). Statistical methods for Social Scientists. New York: Academic Press.

Jung, C.G. (1928). Contributions to Analytical Psychology. London: Lund Humphries.

Jung, C.G. (1974). The Psychoanalytic Years. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Kinnon, D. (1981). Report on Sexual Assault in Canada. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Kinsey, A.C., Pomeroy, W.B. & Martin, C.E. (1948), Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company.

Kostask, M. (1975). Profile of the rapist as an ordinary man. Macleans, April, 105-110.

Kozma, C. & Zuckerman, M. (1983). An investigation of some hypotheses concerning rape and murder. Personality and Individual Differences, 4 (1), 23-29.

Levine, S. & Koenig, J. (1980). Why Men Rape: Interviews with Convicted Rapists. Toronto: MacMillan of Canada.

Long, C.E. (1920). Collected Papers on the Psychology of Phantasy. London: Bailliere, Tindall and Cox.

Longo, R.E. (1982). Sexual learning and experience among adolescent sexual offenders. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 26 (3), 235-241.

Longo, R.E. & Groth, A.N. (1983). Juvenile sexual offenses in the histories of adult rapists and child molesters.

International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 27 (2), 150-155.

Lowen, A. (1983). Narcissism: Denial of the True Self. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company.

MacDonald, J.M. (1971). Rape: Offenders and their victims. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Mackellar, Jean (1975). Rape: the bait and the trap. New York: Crown Publishers Inc.

Malamuth, N.M. (1981). Rape fantasies as a function of exposure to violent sexual stimuli. Archivies of Sexual Behavior, 10 (1), 33-47.

Marshall, W.L. (1973). The modification of sexual fantasies: A combined treatment approach to the reduction of deviant sexual behavior. Behavior Research and Therapy, 11 (4), 557-564.

Medea, Andra & Thompson, Kathleen (1974). Against rape. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Morrison, N. (1969). Introduction to Sequential Smoothing and Prediction. New York: McGraw Hill.

Price, J.H., & Miller, P.A. (1984). Sexual fantasies of black and white college students. Psychological Reports, 54 (3), 1007-1014.

Porteous, T. (1984). Lets Talk About Sexual Assault. Victoria: victoria Women's Sexual Assault Center.

Rush, F. (1980). The Best Kept Secret: Sexual Abuse of Children. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.

Samenow, Stanton E. (1984). Inside the criminal mind. New York: Time Books.

Sanday, P.R. (1982). The Social context of rape. New Society, 61 (1037), 540-542.

Sanday, P.R. (1981). The socio-cultural context of rape: A cross-cultural study. Journal of Social Issues, 37 (4), 5-27.

Schwendinger, J.R. & Schwendinger, H. (1976). A review of rape literature. Crime and Social Justice, 6, 79-85.

Schwendinger, J.R. & Schwendinger, H. (1981). Rape, sexual inequality and levels of violence. Crime and Social Justice, 16, 3-31.

Scott, R.L. (1982). Analysis of the need systems of 20 male rapists. Psychological Reports, 51 (3), Part 2, 1119-1125.

Sgroi, S.M. (1985). Handbook of Clinical Intervention in Child Sexual Abuse. Massachusetts: D.C. Heath & Company.

Sussman, Les & Bordwell, Sally (1981). The rapists file. New York: Chelsea House.

Walker, M.J., & Brodsky, S.L. (1976). Sexual assault: The victim and the rapist. Massachusetts: Lexington Books.

Webster, A. Merriam (1974). The Merriam-Webster Dictionary. New York: Pocket Books.

Winer, B.J. (1971). Statistical Principles in Experimental Design: Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Zimmer, D., Borchardt, E., & Fischle, C. (1983). Sexual fantasies of sexually distressed and nondistressed men and women: An empirical comparison. Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy, 9 (1), 38-50.

APPENDIX A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Have you ever been found guilty of any criminal offense?

_____ yes
_____ no

if yes,

a) How old were you when you were first convicted?

_____

b) How long ago was your last conviction? _____
c) Have you ever been convicted of an offense where you could have been (or were) sentenced to a federal institution? (i.e., 2 years or more)

_____ yes
_____ no

2. During your whole life, what is the total length of time you have spent in prison (not on remand?)

_____

3. Please write down your criminal record as well as you can:

Year	Offense	Sentence	Comment

_____

4. Where do you live?

1. In a city area _____
2. In a rural area _____

5. Have you ever been arrested for drunken driving, or driving under the influence of alcohol?

_____ yes
_____ no

6. How many times have you been found guilty of impaired driving? _____

7. In the spaces below, please write down how much you drank last week, or in the average week (including weekends), and the most you have ever drank in a week, including weekends, during when you were drinking at your heaviest. In other words your record.

	a) last week	b) heaviest week
bottles or glasses of beer	_____	_____
bottles of wine	_____	_____
ounces of liquor	_____	_____

8. Prior to your conviction, how often did you drink alcohol?

1) every day _____
2) once a week _____
3) 3 times a week _____
4) 5 times a week _____
5) a few times a month _____
6) never _____
7) other - please describe _____

9. Between what ages were you drinking most heavily?

_____

10. Before the age of 16, did you have any sexual activity which you did not want, and which included touching?

_____ yes
_____ no

if yes, was it with your

father?	yes/no
mother?	yes/no
foster or stepfather?	yes/no
foster or stepmother?	yes/no
brother?	yes/no
sister?	yes/no
other?	yes/no

How old were you? _____

Did you receive counselling for this? yes/no

11. When you were younger, how often were you hit by a parent (circle one in each column).

a) slapped with open hand?	b) hit with belt or stick kicked, punched, etc.
0. never	0. never
1. less than once a month	1. less than once a month
2. once a month	2. once a month
3. more than once a month	3. more than once a month
4. once a week	4. once a week
5. more than once a week	5. more than once a week
Mainly by: Circle one in each column	
mother	mother
father	father
both equally	both equally

12. Were you ever hit so badly by a parent that you had to

take time off school	yes/no
get medical help	yes/no

13. How often did you get into a physical fight with: (circle one in each column)

a) brother or sister	b) other children
0. never	0. never
1. less than once a month	1. less than once a month
2. once a month	2. once a month
3. more than once a month	3. more than once a month
4. once a week	4. once a week
5. more than once a week	5. more than once a week

14. How often did one of your parents hit the other

0. never
1. less than once a month
2. once a month
3. more than once a month
4. once a week
5. more than once a week

15. Which parent did most of the hitting? (circle one)

father / mother / both equally / don't know

16. Did they ever fight so hard that one of them had to get medical help?

yes / no

17. What is the highest grade you completed?

_____ 1) 8 grades or less
_____ 2) Some high school
_____ 3) Completed and graduated from high school
_____ 4) Some university or business college
_____ 5) University or college graduate
_____ 6) Graduate or professional degree
_____ 7) Other _____

18. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?

_____

19. Are you now:

_____ 1) Single
_____ 2) Married
_____ 3) Living common law
_____ 4) Divorced
_____ 5) Separated
_____ 6) Widowed

20. How many times have you been married?

_____ 1) Never
_____ 2) Once
_____ 3) Twice
_____ 4) Three times
_____ 5) More than three times

21. What is your religion?

1. United _____
2. Anglican _____
3. Other Protestant _____
4. Roman Catholic _____
5. Greek Orthodox _____
6. Ukrainian Catholic _____
7. Morman _____
8. Christian _____
9. Jewish _____
10. Born Again Christian _____
11. Muslim _____
12. Hindu _____
13. Other _____
14. None _____

22. Do you have a steady, full time job right now?

yes / no

23. What is the longest time you have been in a relationship with a woman?

24. How many brothers _____
sisters _____
step-brothers _____
step-sisters _____ do you have?

25. Did your parents separate before you were 16 years old?

yes / no

If yes, how many times? _____
for how long? (total) _____
did they separate permanently? yes / no
for what reason? _____
how old were you then? _____

26. Who mainly brought you up? (circle one)

1. both parents
2. mother
3. father
4. grandparents
5. step- or foster-parent
6. other _____

27. Do you think your childhood was happy?

yes / no

Please explain _____

28. Do you read pornographic magazines?

1. Never
2. Sometimes
3. Fairly often
4. Very often
5. As often as I can

If yes, which ones do you usually read?

Which ones do you sometimes read?

29. How old are you? _____

30. How old were you:

a) when you were charged with your first crime? _____
b) sentenced or convicted for your first crime? _____

31. Have you ever been a patient on a psychiatric ward, or in a mental hospital?

yes / no

if yes, how many times? _____

32. Have you ever thought of killing yourself?

yes / no

if yes, when was the last time? _____

33. Have you ever tried to kill yourself?

yes / no

if yes, how many times _____
what did you do? _____
_____

APPENDIX B

DEBRIEFING SURVEY

1. Tell me about a sexual fantasy that you can remember having more than once in your past?

2. What do you generally fantasize about when left to your own thoughts?

3. Who is in your fantasies?

4. What are you doing?

   What are they (the other persons) doing?

5. How do your fantasies usually begin and end?

6. Do you think the thoughts you have influence your actions?

7. What are you usually doing at the time your fantasies occur? What is going on in your head and/or your body at the time?

8. If you had the ability to do anything in the world you wanted, without fear of punishment or anybody ever finding out, what would you do?

9. What fantasies have you heard other men talk about?

10. Are they similar to your own fantasies?

11. When do you usually have sexual fantasies?

12. Are your fantasies pleasurable or disturbing to you?

13. How often do you have these fantasies?

14. Where do your fantasies happen - where are you at the time?

15. What do you see during your fantasies?

16. What do you hear during your fantasies?

17. What do you smell during your fantasies?

18. What do you say during your fantasies?

19. What do you feel physically during fantasies?

20. Does real life live up to your fantasies? Why or why not?

21. Have you ever carried out your fantasies in real life?

22. How real or vivid are your fantasies?

23. Do you use pornography or any other materials to fantasize with? If so, what do you generally use?

24. Describe your ideal fantasy?